

THE DEAF
American

DR. LUTHER D. ROBINSON: Director
Saint Elizabeth Hospital's
Mental Health Program for the Deaf

THE NATIONAL MAGAZINE FOR ALL THE DEAF

April
1971

50c Per Copy



The Editor's Page

Protocol: Sins of Commission and Omission

protocol: rules of etiquette; consideration accorded individuals due to position within a group or in a specific situation

The above definition is a composite of dictionary entries and commonsense usage—the gist of which one should be careful to avoid giving offense by sins of commission or omission. Failure to observe protocol results in ruffled feelings and long memories.

Several violations of protocol come to mind involving workshops, conferences and other meetings—state, regional and national. The sites were selected by steering committees, planning committees or directors and lists of participants drawn up. All too often officers of organizations of the deaf—and community leaders—were left in the dark about the plans. They “woke up” to find something BIG was going on in their backyard. They were neither invited to participate nor told they would be welcomed as observers.

It is quite understandable that the nature of some meetings might be such that local participation would be ruled out. It is quite unpardonable that those in charge would fail to exercise common courtesy in other respects to the extent of providing information or inviting token participation—be it only an introduction at some stage of the program or social mingling.

Some of these workshops, conferences and other meetings have been made possible by Federal and state funds. Others have been sponsored by organizations of, by or for the deaf. Sins of commission or omission can be laid at the door of both hearing and deaf planners.

We would prefer to think that most of these sins were those of omission—somebody simply forgot the local angle due to numerous other details. Let's all

hope that in the future due consideration will be shown state and local leadership whenever a sponsoring group decides to hold a meeting in somebody else's territory.

Even though planners may choose not to advertise such meetings lest they be deluged with requests to be invited, there should be some kind of report made available afterwards—in the form of a summary or an announcement as to how copies of proceedings may be obtained.

Vietnamese School for the Deaf

In this issue, Dr. Jerry Northern tells about a visit to the school for the deaf in South Vietnam. We hope his color pictures turn out well (most color pictures do not).

Perhaps students and faculties of American schools for the deaf will be interested to the extent of exchanging information and materials with the school in South Vietnam. Perhaps this article will lead to similar ones about schools for the deaf in other countries, especially in the Orient.

Catching Up—We Hope!

The March issue of THE DEAF AMERICAN was mailed March 18. Reports have come in that subscribers in the East were getting their copies by March 23. For a change, the Post Office was on the ball.

Target date for mailing this, the April issue, is April 15. Then we will keep shooting for the 10th of the month, our “publication date.”

In expressing our hope of catching up, we would like to repeat that the deadline for copy is the fifth of the month **preceding** the month of publication. For example, copy for the June issue should reach us by May 5.

The DEAF American

Official Publication of the
National Association of the Deaf

EDITORIAL OFFICE
5125 Radnor Road
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA 46226

Printed by Noblesville Daily Ledger
Noblesville, Indiana

Postmasters: Send Form 3579 to
National Association of the Deaf
905 Bonifant Street
Silver Spring, Maryland 20910

Volume 23, No. 8 April 1971

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THE DEAF AMERICAN is published monthly except joint July-August issue. Office of publication: 5125 Radnor Road, Indianapolis, Indiana 46226. Second class postage paid at Indianapolis, Indiana, and other points of entry. Subscription rates: United States and possessions, the Philippine Islands, Canada, Spain, Mexico, Central and South American countries except Guianas, 1 year \$4.00; other countries, 1 year, \$5.00.

Correspondence relating to editorial matters, articles, and photographs should be addressed to JESS M. SMITH, 5125 Radnor Road, Indianapolis, Indiana 46226. Subscriptions should be sent to THE DEAF AMERICAN, 905 Bonifant Street, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910. Changes of address and complaints regarding non-deliveries should be addressed to Robert F. Lindsey, Circulation Manager, THE DEAF AMERICAN, P. O. Box 1127, Washington, D. C. 20013. Changes of address should reach the Circulation Manager by the first of the month of publication.

The advertising in THE DEAF AMERICAN does not necessarily reflect the editorial policy of the magazine nor imply indorsement.

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Dr. Luther D. Robinson And Mental Health Care For Deaf Persons

By FRANK BOWE

(The author wishes to extend special thanks to Roanne Rowan, Robin Bechtel and Rosemary Davis for assistance in the preparation of the manuscript.)

A shiny new Plymouth Duster crept slowly toward us, its bright green paint sparkling in the morning sunlight. The security officer turned to me: "That's him." And so began my interview with Dr. Luther D. Robinson, acting superintendent of Saint Elizabeth's Hospital, Washington, D.C. I didn't know it then, but the next four hours were to be an enlightening and engrossing journey into mental health care for the deaf.

I knew of the pioneering work of Rainer and Altshuler at the New York Psychiatric Institute and of the smaller Chicago project of Grinker and Vernon. I knew that when the New York State project began its seminal studies, a number of shocking secrets came to light. Inpatient and outpatient facilities for the mental health care of deaf persons were entirely lacking in most parts of the country. Almost nothing was known regarding the incidence and nature of mental illness among the deaf. A surprisingly large number of persons were found to have been institutionalized for reasons only tangentially related to deafness, some of whom had been committed for 30 years or more without having been properly diagnosed or given skilled therapeutic care. Some had not communicated in any significant way with any other person for decades. Such sustained isolation and lack of psychiatric intervention often proved anti-therapeutic and even more often was merely custodial.

Since the problem of mental illness among deaf persons began to be studied little more than a decade ago, some interesting procedures have been evaluated and protocols developed for treatment of the mentally ill deaf. Rainer and Altshuler found that "reconstructive therapy" involving insight attainment via psychoanalysis was suitable for only a few deaf patients because it required ability to deal abstractly with concepts. "Reparative therapy," including behavior modification and re-education, proved effective with the more literate deaf patients, but of limited utility with the prelingually deaf, low-verbal patients. The "supportive model," in which suggestion, coercion and environmental manipulation are employed was used, more by necessity than by choice, at Michael Reese in Chicago.

With the less chronic patients, group activities, especially group therapy, appeared to be effective, engendering social interaction among similarly handicapped persons, who perhaps were communicating more in these sessions than they had for years previously. These sessions served to generate a group feeling among deaf mentally ill patients, which rather sur-

prisingly did not develop spontaneously. Both projects stressed therapy that concerned itself with the present, the concrete, the activity-related aspects of interaction. It is with this latter technique especially, that is, with group therapy, that Dr. Luther D. Robinson has contributed most to our understanding of mental health among the deaf.

As we began our discussion, I was immediately struck with Dr. Robinson's demeanor. His physical movements are as carefully measured as are his vocal pronouncements. He moves slowly, giving the suggestion of great weight, and without wasting energy. Everything seems to be paced, under control. He speaks with little apparent effort, but with certain composure, as he enunciates carefully chosen words. The impression of control and constraint remains long after you have left his company.

This man is capable not only of professional restraint, but of simple gentleness. When he signs, he slows his speech and punctuates his utterances with smiles. To a patient he must appear as a capable, trustworthy friend. There is power in this man and there is gentleness. But most of all there is calm, constrained and controlled calm.

I began by asking Dr. Robinson how he became interested in deafness. His reasons themselves were intriguing: "I began working with deaf people out of my own interest in language. I have always been fascinated by the way people accepted what they heard, the way they obeyed or disobeyed commands, and also, when a person could speak more than one language. When the opportunity to learn sign language presented itself through a project by the Washington (D.C.) Association of the Deaf, I jumped at the chance and took 40 hours of basic sign language. And, even while taking the course, I decided to try to use some of my newly acquired skills with a few of the deaf patients here at the Hospital who were under my care.

"This was an entirely new experience for the patients and a new experience for me. I think that the patients were quite excited, quite surprised, even quite alarmed that any member of the staff had cared to study sign language to try to use this with them."

From this humble beginning in 1963, Dr. Robinson has developed a comprehensive program for mentally ill deaf patients at Saint Elizabeth's. Group psychotherapy with six patients provided the groundwork from which to build a multidisciplinary plan of treatment involving Hospital personnel from the disciplines of psychiatry, psychology, social service, nursing, occupational, recreational art and creative dance therapies, religious ministry, psychodrama and volunteer services. The multidis-



STAFF AT WORK—Left: Dr. Luther D. Robinson is conducting a group therapy session with deaf patients at Saint Elizabeth's Hospital in Washington, D. C. Right: Mrs. Barbara B. Sachs, clinical psychologist, is examining a patient (right).



Left—Part of the staff of Saint Elizabeth's Hospital's Mental Health Program for the Deaf (left to right): Mrs. Georgia E. Ivy, nursing assistant; Warren M. Lawson, nursing assistant; Madeline K. Barton, R. N., head nurse; Dr. Doris L. Dickens, M. D., assistant director of the program; Clara R. Dorsey, R. N., staff nurse. Right: The dance therapist leads deaf patients at Saint Elizabeth's through their steps.



Right: The dance therapist leads deaf patients at Saint Elizabeth's through their steps.

ciplinary approach helped the different programs to complement and supplement each other and serve not only as a means of treatment but also of rehabilitation. Each major aspect of the overall program is briefly discussed below.

THE MENTAL HEALTH PROGRAM FOR THE DEAF

Individual Psychotherapy

Individual psychotherapy has been found to be effective with the more highly motivated deaf patients. Sessions are scheduled weekly for 50 minutes per session over an extended period of time. Communication modalities are determined by the needs of the particular patient in question. Some patients reveal abnormal mental content in individual sessions which they would not divulge during group therapy. The patient gradually becomes more aware of his behavior and, with the help of the psychiatrist, begins steps to improve his mental and emotional behavior.

Group Psychotherapy

Group psychotherapy was the first treatment to be applied to mentally ill deaf patients at Saint Elizabeth's. The therapist works with small groups of six to 10 patients seated in a semi-circle. In such a setting, the psychiatrist observes group dynamics and interaction and assists patients to modify their behavior toward more acceptable patterns of interacting. Group psychotherapy makes the patient more aware that he is not alone in his illness or in his deafness, resulting in mutual emotional support among patients.

Medication

The psychiatrist draws upon his medical training to prescribe medication for patients according to their individual needs. A number of patients at Saint Elizabeth's receive tranquilizing medication for purposes of calming them and enabling them to think more clearly. Others receive medication which elevates them out of depression.

Occupational Therapy

In occupational therapy, a patient can learn new skills while engaging in productive, creative and goal-directed activities. Insofar as this aspect of treatment is often conducted with patients in a group, it affords them a chance to improve socialization skills. Activities include woodworking, painting, leatherworking, ceramics and others. Occupational therapy is especially useful with deaf people because it requires relatively little language ability for success.

Psychiatric Nursing

Nursing personnel, who have been trained in manual communication through the Hospital's inservice training program, coordinate and supervise the patient's daily activities both in and out of the Hospital. The nurses must be sensitive to the emotional needs of the deaf, able to work with them individually

and in groups and promote a therapeutic climate for the patients.

Psychodrama

Psychodrama borrows from the theater in attempting to use group action techniques to clarify perceptions and modify behavior. It employs methods of role playing and sociometry to help the patient understand his relationships with others. The activity is supervised by hearing psychodramatists who stimulate, encourage and motivate patients and personnel to interact. Problems dealt with include relationships with family members and Hospital personnel, attitudes toward separation, experiences in job-seeking and attitudes toward one's own handicap. Deaf patients are enthusiastic about this aspect of treatment and seem to learn a great deal from it.

Creative Drama

Creative drama, a relatively new aspect of the total program, is another medium for self-expression. It utilizes pantomime and other theater techniques to encourage patients to be creative and expressive while acting out certain skits from real life situations. Scenes may include interaction between a salesman and a customer, a barber and his customer, a traffic cop and harried motorists. Creative drama is diagnostic as well as therapeutic insofar as the drama therapist can perceive the degree of awareness of the outside world possessed by the patients.

Dance Therapy

Dancing utilizes body movements and rhythm as a means of communication allowing language-deprived patients self-expression and interaction with others. It provides an acceptable and controlled outlet for release of tensions as well as a means for developing increased awareness of body image.

Art Therapy

Like creative drama, art therapy can be diagnostic as well as therapeutic. The patients' drawings reveal their inner feel-

Operated by the National Institute of Mental Health, Saint Elizabeth's Hospital is a 3,700-bed Federal mental health facility occupying a 300-acre campus in Southeast Washington, D.C. To serve its 6,000 patients, the Hospital employs 3,700 staff members who provide the full range of services necessary for the patient population, in addition to numerous special programs, such as that for mentally ill deaf persons. The Hospital is accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals and its training programs are approved by appropriate accrediting bodies such as the American Medical Association, the American Psychological Association and the National League for Nursing.

Luther D. Robinson, M.D., was born on December 22, 1922, in Tappahannock, Virginia. He received his elementary and secondary schooling in that area. His B.A., in 1943, is from Virginia State College, Petersburg, Virginia, and his M.D. degree, in 1946, is from Meharry Medical College, Nashville, Tennessee. His internship was completed at Mercy Hospital in Philadelphia, and he received further training in the armed forces, at Freedman's Hospital in Washington, D.C., and at Saint Elizabeth's Hospital.

Following psychiatric residency training at Saint Elizabeth's, he was certified by the American Board of Psychiatry and Neurology, Inc., as a psychiatrist in 1955. Dr. Robinson has been at Saint Elizabeth's since, first as a staff psychiatrist, then as assistant chief of service. In 1957, he began seven years as chief of service, in which capacity he established, in 1963, the mental health program for the deaf. In 1964, he was named clinical director, West Lodge Division, and three years later became first assistant physician of Saint Elizabeth's Hospital. He was appointed to his present position of acting superintendent of Saint Elizabeth's in 1969.

In addition to his work at the Hospital, Dr. Robinson has served on the staff of the Washington Institute of Mental Hygiene, the Kiwanis School Guidance Clinic, the Howard University Schools of Social Work and of Medicine, the George Washington University Medical School and Gallaudet College. He is a member of the American Medical Association, a member of the National Medical Association in which he has served as vice chairman of the Section on Neurology and Psychology, and is a fellow in the American Psychiatric Association. He was for two years a member of the Council of the Washington Psychiatric Society, and is a past president of the Medical Society of Saint Elizabeth's Hospital.

Dr. Robinson has written articles which have been published in leading medical journals, including the first published account of group therapy with deaf patients ("Group Psychotherapy Using Manual Communication," *Journal of Hospital and Community Psychiatry*, June 1965). He has also authored chapters in the books *Current Psychiatric Therapies* (1966) and *Psychiatry and the Deaf* (1967).

He lives at the Hospital with his wife, three sons and the family dog.

Recreational Therapy

Activities included under recreational therapy are indoor card games, bingo, checkers and shuffleboard, in addition to such outdoor games as horseshoes, tennis and volleyball. Patients have also participated regularly in fishing, bowling, sight-seeing, picnics and hiking. They have attended plays at Gallaudet College and were present at the 1965 International Games for the Deaf ("Deaf Olympics"). Captioned films are shown weekly. These activities provide not only enjoyment but competitive interaction and practice in following rules.

Religious Ministry

To round out a comparatively complete program of services, religious worship of an interdenominational nature is provided weekly.

Training

Training is one of the most important and comprehensive aspects of the total Mental Health Program for the Deaf at Saint Elizabeth's. Disciplines having internships, externships, and/or residency training programs include general medicine and surgery, pathology, psychiatry, psychology, clinical pastoral care, psychodrama, recreational therapy, hospital administration, occupational therapy and vocational rehabilitation.

Training is provided upon request. Four groups may be distinguished. One group includes on-the-job training for Hospital staff members, including interns and residents from various disciplines. Another group includes deaf and hearing college and graduate students who need to complete curriculum requirements. Volunteers receive training of a more informal type, as do summer employees.

A number of workshops have been conducted, including one for ministers working with deaf persons and one for vocational rehabilitation workers from the State of Maryland. Beyond this, the Hospital carries on an active program of inservice education and training. Finally, an active volunteer services program involving concerned citizens from the area contributes to the total program. All of these programs contribute to the manpower reservoir of workers in the fields of mental health and deafness.

Research

The third basic aspect of the Mental Health Program for the Deaf (with treatment and training) is research, which is conducted under the Hospital's Behavioral and Clinical Studies Research Center. Research is carried on in experimental psychiatry, communications behavior, personality, psychophysiology, operant conditioning and sociology. Of the program, Dr. Robinson states: "Research in the program is slowly developing. Preliminary studies cannot be considered conclusive. Some work in group psychotherapy has suggested that deaf

ings and degree of contact with reality. Drawing is not only enjoyable but provides desirable outlets for pent-up emotions and tensions. Since verbal-vocal communication is not required, art therapy is especially viable with deaf patients.



MENTAL HEALTH PROGRAM STAFF MEETING—Gathered to discuss the activities at Saint Elizabeth's Hospital are, left to right: Mrs. Delores B. Banks, nursing assistant; Dr. Luther D. Robinson, M.D., acting superintendent of the Hospital; Peter Shuart, vocational rehabilitation counselor; Mrs. Barbara B. Sachs, clinical psychologist; Dr. Mitchell Goldman, M.D., physician; Miss Joyce Chase, secretary; Mrs. Ruth Jefferson, program assistant; Dr. Thayer M. MacKenzie, M.D., consulting psychiatrist; Madeline K. Barton, R.N., head nurse; Mrs. Suzanne Reading, speech pathologist; Thomas Goulder, community education and liaison officer; Mrs. Lynette Clayton, psychodramatist.

patients' responses in therapy sessions are of a more affective quality than that of hearing patients. We have done some preliminary studies on the characteristics of deaf patients admitted to the program and of those patients discharged from the program."

The Patient Population

The patient population at Saint Elizabeth's Mental Health Program for the Deaf now numbers 29, with 18 living on campus and 11 commuting from homes in the community. Approximately five percent of the total Hospital population have serious hearing impairments, at least 90 percent of whom lost their hearing late in life and have little or no speech and language problems.

Among the approximately 42 patients who have participated in the program, the youngest has been 13 years of age and the oldest 76. The longest consecutive period of hospitalization has been 27 years for one patient. Diagnostic categories include schizophrenic reactions, chronic brain syndromes, paranoid personalities, adjustment reactions of childhood, among others.

A number of these patients have been rehabilitated to some extent. Of the 42 patients treated, 15 have been discharged, four of whom were later readmitted. Eighteen have been placed on convalescent leave, five have been able to stay on their jobs, two carry out responsibilities as housewives, one remains in high school, three were somewhat dependent on relations with the Hospital and one was on a job for a short period. For all patients, socialization has improved and their sphere of social interactions has expanded.

The most successful case, however, involves a patient who has been in the Hospital for 15 years. She has been able to qualify for entrance into Gallaudet College, and is now in her second year of studies. In the beginning she was escorted to the College, but now attends on her own. "Of course, she is going to need a great deal of support still from this because it is quite a change from last year," Dr. Robinson notes. "We might even have to modify this and make the transition less abrupt. But I think that this is a really great accomplishment."

The Staff

A leader, it has been said, may be identified by the quality of people he assembles to assist him. By this yardstick alone, Dr. Robinson's leadership is quite apparent. The project's first full-time employee, hired in 1968, was the Reverend Thomas Goulder, who had served as a volunteer chaplain for the program. He is the program's community education and liaison officer. Mrs. Ruth Jefferson, who had been with the Hospital's Volunteer Services Program, was hired in September 1968 as program assistant. Both Rev. Goulder and Mrs. Jefferson teach language of signs classes at the Hospital in addition to their other duties.

Doris L. Dickens, M.D., a psychiatrist, serves as the full-time assistant director under Dr. Robinson. Of her, Dr. Robinson says: "She is a very hard worker, very dedicated, and I

think that because of this she will be very effective working with deaf people." Barbara Sachs, B.A., M.A., who is deaf, recently completed her training at Saint Elizabeth's and joined the staff as a clinical psychologist. She is expected to receive her Ph.D. degree from New York University soon. Both Dr. Dickens and Mrs. Sachs were personally trained by Dr. Robinson for at least one year in the conduct of psychotherapy with deaf patients prior to their joining the staff of the Mental Health Program for the Deaf.

Rounding out the full-time staff is Miss M. K. Barton, R.N., who serves as head nurse, coordinating the nursing services. She is assisted by 10 nursing personnel.

Three consultants come to the Hospital on different days each week, spending from two to three hours with staff personnel, helping them to plan services and offering advice from their own particular fields and frames of reference. These three consultants are McCay Vernon, Ph.D., a psychologist with Western Maryland College; Thayer McKenzie, M.D., a psychiatrist who is also a consultant to Gallaudet College; and Miss Anne Douglas, Ph.D., a sociologist with a nursing background.

Causes of Mental Illness

I asked Dr. Robinson to comment on what he found to be some of the causes of mental illness among deaf persons. "Surely," he responded, "there can be organic factors such as we find in circulatory disturbances, but there are also some mental illnesses in which no real organic cause has been found. Researchers feel that there perhaps is some physical basis for most of the severe psychoses but along with that there are environmental factors, stressful situations which have some very significant effects on the lives, behavior and mental condition of people.

"It has been my opinion that deaf people experience the same kinds of mental and emotional reactions as do hearing people. However, the problem is in detecting it. Because of the communication difficulties, it might not be as easy to identify and diagnose a mental illness in a deaf person as it is in a hearing person. I think that one of the things we can be sure of is that a lot more needs to be done in the area of mental health and mental illness with deaf people because this is an area which has been long neglected."

I asked Dr. Robinson one last question before leaving Saint Elizabeth's Hospital: "What about the future of mental health care for deaf people?"

"I think that the future appears very bright and encouraging. I am very optimistic about the future of mental health care for deaf people and I say that because we are getting more and more people interested in this. One of the things which I am quite interested in at this time and pursuing actively is whether or not we can get a deaf person to enter medical school and to train as a medical doctor. Beyond that, he could specialize in other fields, such as psychiatry. If this is achieved we will see a very bright future for mental health care for deaf people."

San Fernando Valley State College Offers Scholarships For Interpreters To Serve Deaf Students

San Fernando Valley State College, Northridge, California, is offering 15 scholarships for the 1971-72 academic year to prospective students who have the skill to communicate with deaf persons in the language of signs. Purpose of the scholarship grants is to recruit classroom interpreters for over 50 hearing-impaired students now enrolled at SFVSC and to encourage young people who are oriented to the problems of deafness to continue their education.

Applications are welcomed from sons and daughters of deaf parents and from young people in homes having a deaf family member. Each scholarship is worth \$300 and can be applied toward tuition and living costs. Applicants must meet the regular academic admission

requirements of the college. Scholarship funds are being donated by service clubs as well as interested citizens in the greater Los Angeles area.

At present the staff at San Fernando Valley State includes 15 interpreters, teachers and administrators whose parents were deaf or severely hearing impaired. They are: Professor Carl J. Kirchner, director of teacher training in secondary deaf education, Louie J. Fant, lecturer in education and drama, Virginia Hughes, supervisor of interpreting services, and the following interpreters — Faye Wilkie, Janet Belcher, Barbara Brandt, Dan Castle, Lillian Craft, Phil Giambaresi, Joyce Groode, Jo Keller, Barbara Lungren, Sharon Neumann, Caroline Preston and Barbara Thomp-

son.

Services of interpreters make it possible for qualified deaf students to compete successfully in regular college classes. So far 39 deaf students have graduated from Valley State from both undergraduate and advanced levels.

Scholarship recipients with superior skill in simultaneous communication (both spoken and signed language) may be employed as part-time interpreters, thus making it possible for them to finance the major part of their college expenses through their own efforts. In-service training for interpreters is available at Valley State.

Those interested in applying for scholarships should contact Dr. Thomas A. Mayes, Coordinator for College Services for the Deaf, San Fernando Valley State College, Northridge, California 91324.

Education Of The Deaf In South Vietnam

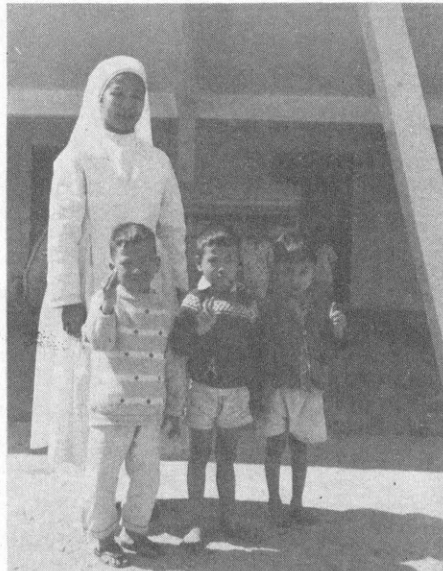
By JERRY L. NORTHERN, Ph.D.



Dr. Jerry L. Northern, Ph.D., author of this article, at a road sign marking the way to the deaf school at Truong Cam Diec, Laithieu, South Vietnam.



A Vietnamese Sister is giving a speech lesson.



Vietnamese primary students fingerspelling an American saying known by all students—"O.K., Number 1."

Our newspapers and television sets are filled daily with reports of the military and political situations found in Vietnam. During an extensive visit to Saigon, I was afforded a unique view of Vietnamese life when I was invited to visit the **only** school for the deaf in South Vietnam, known as Truong Cam Diec (Deaf-Mute School).

The Truong Cam Diec is a beautiful school located in the rich farming province of Binh Duong, about 12 kilometers northwest of Saigon. The drive to the school from Saigon goes through lush green farmlands that produce coconuts, bananas, papaya, rice, sugar cane and tapioca. A sign on National Highway 1 (this highway goes from Saigon all the way north to Hanoi) points the way down a one-mile rough dirt road to the school. This picturesque school for the deaf is strikingly clean and cool—an immediate contrast to the city of Saigon—noted for its teeming population of 3,000,000 people, each of whom seems to own a noisy motorbike!

Actually, a second smaller school for the deaf did exist

prior to 1968 at the hamlet of Mytho. The Mytho school was located about 60 kilometers south of Saigon, on the Mekong River. However, the Mytho school was closed when the territory fell into the control of the Viet Cong in 1968, and has not been reopened.

The deaf school at Truong Cam Diec was founded more than 100 years ago, in 1866. The founder was a Catholic (Les Petres Missionnaires) priest from France. The school was subsequently turned over to an order of Vietnamese Catholic nuns (Saint Paul de Chartres Order). Sister Monica, the school director, was sent to France several years ago to learn techniques of educating deaf children. Sister Monica returned to Vietnam, taught the techniques of deaf education to several other Vietnamese sisters, eleven of whom now make up the school's teaching staff.

From 1966 to 1969, Sister Claire participated in a three-year training session at Lille, France, in education of the deaf. Sister Claire's training included visits to a large number of

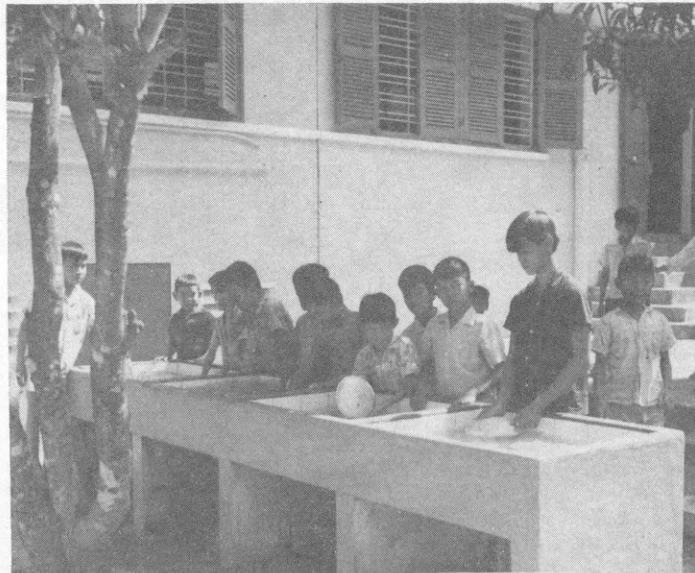


VIETNAMESE DEAF STUDENTS: Left: Boys showing the author a sample of handcrafts by the students. Right: Demonstration of the Vietnamese sign for "girl" (fingers pulling on earlobe) and "boy" (index finger on chin).





Left: Hosts for Dr. Northern's visit to the deaf school included Nguyen Tuong Van, a Vietnamese Sister and staff member; Miss Tran Thi Nuong and Truong Minh Ky. The picture was posed in the girls dormitory. Right: Vietnamese boys washing dishes following the mid-day meal at the school.



French deaf schools which provided ideas for improving the training of deaf children at Truong Cam Diec. Sister Claire was particularly impressed with the training in audiology and use of hearing aids. But no money is presently available for hearing testing equipment or hearing aids for the children of Truong Cam Diec. In fact, I did not see one child with a hearing aid at the school.

As for the school and the children—the visit was one of the highlights of my Vietnam trip. The school is actually divided between two physical locations about one-half mile apart. One location is for deaf boys (240 currently) and one for deaf girls (220 students). The deaf boys share their location with a Catholic normal hearing school—but the two groups are apparently not mixed. All buildings are made with thick plaster walls and high ceilings to provide for coolness in this humid, hot climate. The windows and doors may be closed with wooden shutters, but are generally left open. The building, floors and halls are the cleanest I have ever seen at any deaf school! The school furnishings are very simple by American standards, but one gets the feeling that the school is very complete and well-organized. The majority of the children reside at the school, going home on weekends and vacations if possible.

The children were an absolute delight, and acted exactly like American deaf children—except I think they might have been somewhat better behaved! Previously, only children who were at least seven years old were accepted at the deaf schools but now experimentation is underway to educate the 4-, 5- and 6-year-old deaf boys. The parents are charged 1500 piasters (about \$8.00 per month) only if they can afford to pay. Termination of the children's education occurs when the parents are ready to take the student home again, or at age 17.

The children were eager to show us the school, and although I could not talk without an interpreter to the normal hearing Vietnamese sisters, I could sign and fingerspell with the children! We found many signs to be identifiable such as "same," "father," "mother," "home," etc. Other simple signs such as "boy" and "girl" were easily communicated—but different. The sign for "girl" is a pulling on the ear lobe (the majority of Vietnamese girls have pierced ears), while the sign for "boy" is the index finger on the chin (probably related to the male beard?).

I talked at length with the Vietnamese sisters concerning the method of instruction. All teaching is done through the simultaneous method, using speech, signs and fingerspelling. The Vietnamese alphabet is much like the English alphabet, but not identical. The children are taught speech, vocabulary and language in Vietnamese. The more capable children also learn English and I had an enjoyable conversation with a group of older girls—12 to 15 years of age—who were able to write fluent English sentences on the blackboard. The Sisters indi-



MATCHING NAMES—Deaf children in South Vietnam are instructed in much the same manner as those elsewhere. These primary girls are matching names and faces.

cated that only fingerspelling was taught prior to 1936, but Sister Monica had learned signs during her visit to France.

The girls and boys are taught to sew and knit and are capable of making beautiful clothes which they sell to stores in Saigon. In addition, they made all the curtains for the school and matching bedspreads for every bed! No other vocational training is offered, and when the children leave school, they are generally "apprenticed" to a tradesman for training in some sort of mechanical work. There are apparently no deaf adult social groups or associations in Vietnam although the Sisters at the school are considering organizing such groups soon.

I am very thankful to my hosts, Drs. Truong Minh Ky and Nguyen Tuong Van (ear, nose and throat medical specialists from Saigon) and Miss Tran Thi Nuong, a charming nurse-audiometrist. The day was topped off by lunch at a typical Vietnamese roadside restaurant, featuring fried eel and roasted chicken necks—on rice!

One final note—the Sisters at the school expressed interest in the possible exchange of letters, pictures or gifts between their school and deaf schools of the United States. Air mail may reach the Vietnamese deaf school at the following address:

Truong Cam Diec
Laithieu, South Vietnam

Grover C. Farquhar

By RICHARD D. REED

In the early morning hours of January 5, 1971, in Fulton, Missouri, Grover Cleveland Farquhar quietly closed the door on this life and slipped away from family and the many, many friends, students and professional associates whose lives were all made a little better for having known him.

The Missouri School for the Deaf was in its 70th year when Grover Farquhar came to Fulton and the Kingdom of Callaway. He came as a young man of 29, accompanied by his wife Ethel and their daughter Maree Jo.

Grover Farquhar was born November 29, 1892, in San Angelo, Texas. When he was six, he and his brother Floyd became dangerously ill from spinal meningitis. Floyd made a complete recovery; Grover was left totally deaf.

In 1902, at the age of nine, he entered the Texas School for the Deaf in Austin. He graduated in 1908 at fifteen.

In the fall of 1908, Farry entered Gallaudet College. Edward Miner Gallaudet, founder and president of the college, was then only two years away from retirement. Farry was there when Percival Hall became the college's second president.

Ethel Wickham, who was to become Farry's wife, was in her sophomore year at the college when he was a senior.

Farry graduated in 1913. By 1919, he had completed work for a master's degree and was so recognized by Gallaudet. Five decades later, in 1962, in the fullness of a distinguished career, he was honored by his alma mater with the degree of doctor of humane letters.

From Gallaudet, Farry went directly to the Oklahoma School for the Deaf where he taught for six years. He also coached various sports. He founded the Boy Scout troop at OSD and was its scoutmaster for four years. He published an article in the *American Annals* on the subject of scouting in the residential schools.

W. T. (Ted) Griffing was one of his students at the Oklahoma School. Recalling his teacher, Ted once wrote:

"I may be biased because I have admired him ever since he tried to teach me in the days of knee britches. Then, I voted him the best teacher I ever knew, and after 35 years of trying to emulate him, I am convinced he is still leading the field, with the rest of us trying to accomplish a fraction of his good in a classroom."

In the meantime, Ethel Wickham had joined the OSD faculty. On December 27, 1916, Ethel and Farry were married in her hometown, Kansas City, Kansas.

During World War I and early post-war years, the promise of good wages drew many deaf people to work in industry. In 1919, Farry quit teaching and took work as a draftsman at the

Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co. in Akron, Ohio. While in Akron, Farry published an article in the old *Silent Worker* describing the career of Frederick Moore, the well-known deaf athlete and coach of the Goodyear Silents.

In the fall of 1921, Grover Farquhar came to Fulton and the Missouri School for the Deaf where he resumed his true career—teaching. That same fall, William C. McClure, whom Farry had first met at Gallaudet, succeeded J. S. Morrison as superintendent of the school.

This first year at MSD must have been an exciting one for Farry as he settled his family in town and took up his teaching duties. He was also appointed editor of the *Missouri Record* and in his maiden editorial, entitled "Prologue," he wrote, "It takes a Colonel (George) McClure or a Blattner to command attention to and respect for editorial opinions. Ours will be only by way of practice against that good day when we may perhaps reach such an eminence."

Then tragedy occurred. Superintendent McClure died in July of 1922 from complications following an operation for appendicitis. In the *Record* Farry wrote a moving tribute to this man of great promise, cut off before his time. He was the first of the five superintendents who headed the Missouri School during Farry's teaching career.

In his long association with the Missouri School, Farry's name became so indissolubly linked with the reading and literature class, the school library and the *Missouri Record*, that few people can think of these aspects of life at MSD without recalling Grover Farquhar.

Farry began as a fifth grade teacher. Eventually he became teacher of reading and literature in the advanced department. Farry's knowledge of the classics, his wide reading interests and his unusual ability as a storyteller made him preeminently suited for this position. He took a deep interest in methods of developing reading skills. In August of 1956, with 41 years of teaching behind him, he imparted some of his wisdom and experience at a well-attended reading workshop held at the Kansas School for the Deaf.

No one who has watched Grover Farquhar tell a story could fail to be impressed, and even a little awed, by his style and presence, his appropriate choice of expression from among the various modes of manual communication, and his superbly graceful intermingling of signs and fingerspelling. One who witnessed Farry's recitation of "Ben Hur" at the Oklahoma School said the storyteller seemed to fade into the background as the characters and events of the book came to life from his very hands.

The story is told that at Wednesday Chapel at MSD Farry once took Texas, his home state, as the subject of his talk. He told of a life of adventure and freedom—endless expanses, cov-



SENIOR AT GALLAUDET—This was Grover C. Farquhar's "formal" picture as a senior at Gallaudet College in 1913.



BASKETBALL FAN—Grover C. Farquhar rarely missed an athletic event at the Missouri School for the Deaf. Here he is shown with the late George Dewey Coats and Willie Settles at a basketball game.

boys and cattle drives. That evening one deaf boy was missing at bed check. He was later found headed south along the old Jefferson City road. It seems that Farry's tale of Texas had filled the boy with a determination to go at once to that wonderful land.

The good, positive influence Farry had over his students can be best illustrated with an anecdote told by Everett (Silent) Rattan, the deaf wrestler, when he was guest speaker at the 1954 MSD All-Sports Banquet. As an upper class student at the Missouri School, Rattan once came across the word "perseverance." He asked Mr. Farquhar for its meaning and Farry, in his own vivid way, defined it clearly and precisely. In times to come, the word and the signs Farry had used to make it clear would spring into his mind. And, in so recalling, the young deaf man was inspired never to give up, but to **persevere** in his chosen work.

Dr. Farquhar's reputation as a speaker kept him in constant demand as a book reviewer for groups of deaf people around the state. On many occasions he gave readings before gatherings sponsored by the Silent Bereans (St. Louis), St. Thomas Mission (St. Louis), the Gallaudet Club (Jacksonville, Illinois) and other organizations of the deaf.

Grover Farquhar was a devoted family man. He and his wife, Ethel, raised four daughters. Maree Jo was born in Akron. Charlotte Rose, Dorothy Mae and Virginia Lee were born in Fulton.

Charlotte Rose (Mrs. Hamilton) and Dorothy Mae (Mrs. Salmons) still live in Fulton. Charlotte is operating room supervisor at the State Hospital. She is a past president of the Missouri Nurses Association.

Maree Jo (Mrs. Keller) and Virginia Lee (Mrs. Hughes) live in California. Both are interpreters for the deaf with the Leadership Training Program at San Fernando Valley State College. Maree Jo has also taught in an adult deaf education program and Virginia Lee interprets for the deaf at church services and conducts classes in sign language.

At the time of his death, Dr. Farquhar's descendants included 11 grandchildren and three great-grandchildren.

When Farry arrived on the MSD campus in 1921, he was immediately appointed editor of the **Missouri Record**. He held this position during the administrations of William McClure and Edward Tillinghast. His editorials, his column "School Notes" and his compilation of selected materials enabled the **Record** to maintain a high position in the "Little Paper Family."

When Dr. Herbert Day became superintendent in 1925, he also assumed the title of editor of the school paper. Henry Gross and Peter Hughes continued as associate editors, but, for the time being, Farry relinquished his connection with the **Record**. At this time he was appointed school librarian, a post which he held until his retirement in 1963.

Superintendents who are also editors of lpf publications are often "in name only" with the real work being left to the associates and, of course, to the printing instructor. Truman Ingle, who became superintendent in 1933, continued the arrangement begun by Dr. Day, but Farry was recalled to write the "School News" column. The same column was later known as "News About All Of Us."

Although Farry's editorials were few or none during these years, his column made fascinating reading. His news items were models of literary excellence. He had a knack for turning the most commonplace information into a charming and witty bit of news and even the most ordinary event could be the occasion for a classical allusion.

It was during these years that the **Classroom Anthology** appeared. The "anthology" never existed as a book, though some have inquired as to where a copy might be purchased. It was just a series of verses—uncollected—which Farry composed to head his news column.

In 1945, Farry's name appeared on the **Record** masthead as "associate editor" and once again he had the privilege of dispensing editorial comment and observation. When Lloyd A. Harrison became superintendent in 1954, Farry was again editor of the school paper. He continued in this capacity until 1963 when he retired. He was recalled as editor upon the death of his good friend, G. Dewey Coats, and directed the paper from

1965 until 1967. From then until his death he was editor emeritus.

In the 1945-46 school year Farry served as acting principal of the Advanced Department at MSD. The graduating class dedicated their **Senior Record** to him. They wrote of Dr. Farquhar, "Long our teacher of reading, he has inspired us by his teaching and has won our deep admiration by his helpfulness and his real understanding of all our problems."

Although he held no other administrative position in the school, the staff regarded him as the "dean of the faculty." His professional advice was sought by teachers and administrators alike.

Dr. Farquhar not only served his fellow deaf as a teacher, but also as a community leader. He was an active member of the Missouri Association of the Deaf and of its local chapter. In 1946 he began a service of over 20 years as an officer of the MAD. From then until the early sixties he served as secretary of the organization. In 1964, he was elected first vice president. He was a member of the Executive Board and a trustee of the Home Fund.

Farry also headed the Legislative Committee of the MAD. In 1951, Fred Murphy wrote of him in the **Silent Worker**: "Recently Missouri enacted a new driver's license law and, thanks to the vigilance of 'Farry,' the deaf drivers of the state have nothing to worry about."

Farry played a prominent role as a delegate to the reorganization conference of the National Association of the Deaf which was held at the Missouri School in June of 1956. G. Dewey Coats was chairman of the committee on reorganization, formed at the 1955 NAD convention in Cincinnati. At the Fulton meeting, delegates considered the proposals and drew up the final reorganization plans which were later enacted by the NAD.

In 1964, Farry went to Washington, D.C., as MAD representative to the National Association of the Deaf. At this meeting he was drafted to serve on the Ways and Means Committee.

With the advancing years, recognition came to Grover Farquhar for his service to the teaching profession and the deaf community. In 1957, the deaf of Missouri presented Farry with a watch as a token of their gratitude. In 1959, the library in Wheeler Hall at MSD was named "Grover C. Farquhar Library." At this time he also received the Truman L. Ingle Award. The presentation was made by Superintendent Lloyd A. Harrison. In 1964, the National Association of the Deaf presented Farry its highest award, **The Honorable Order of the Knights of the Flying Fingers**, "in recognition of distinguished service in behalf of the deaf." In 1969, the Missouri Association of the Deaf conferred upon him its Distinguished Service Award.

The highest professional recognition was received from Gallaudet College, his alma mater. In 1962, the college conferred upon Grover Farquhar the degree of doctor of humane letters.

In his last days, serious illness sapped the energy and sparkling vitality which had always characterized Grover Farquhar. It was in these days that the love which Farry and Ethel had given their children was returned to them many fold. When increasing infirmity required greater care, Farry and Ethel moved from their home of 45 years at 108 Nichols and took up quarters prepared especially for them at the Hamilton residence. Here Farry spent his last days in the midst of a devoted family.

In an editorial written while he was editor emeritus, Farry summed up his life's work with an expression of affection and gratitude for his fellow workers.

In my 48 years of teaching, it was my good fortune to be associated with far more people whom I admired and loved than time-servers or self-seekers. My lines have indeed been "cast in pleasant places," with superintendents, principals, teachers and counselors who have tried to understand their deaf charges and truly help them along the road to an education.

Peace and rest abide with this true servant of the deaf, entered now into his everlasting reward.



GOLDEN WEDDING ANNIVERSARY—Mr. and Mrs. Grover C. Farquhar on the occasion of their 50th wedding anniversary in 1966.

Foreign News

By YERKER ANDERSSON

Great Britain—Since 1929, the Deaf Welfare Examination Board has granted 235 social welfare officers a certificate entitling them to social work with deaf adults. Recently the Church of England Council for the Deaf, which established this board, established and financed ecumenical training and qualification for the Diploma of Chaplains to the Deaf under supervision by a special board, religious denominations.

To mark this ecumenical stage with a ceremony for the presentation of diplomas to first seven chaplains, Dr. Ramsey, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Cardinal Heenan of the Roman Catholic Church and the Reverend J. Miller, a deputy for the Moderator of the Church of Scotland, were invited to be present at the ceremony (November 3, 1970).

The chairman of the Board of Assessors is Canon T. H. Sutcliffe (deaf).

The Royal National Institute for the Deaf announced a new game crossword card game in the hand alphabet! It claimed that this game would quickly improve spelling and vocabulary. The hand alphabet used in this game is British.

The North Western Polytechnic, London, has agreed to offer the regular training program in social work to deaf candidates. Interpreting services and internship in agencies working with the deaf will be available for deaf candidates. If a deaf candidate successfully completes the two year training, he will receive a certificate in social work.

This effort is laudable since there is a serious shortage of social workers with the deaf here in the U. S. The Department of Sociology, Gallaudet College, now offers a pre-professional program in social work and the program is supervised by Mrs. Dorothy Polakoff, a competent and

Leo E. Connor, New Bell Association President

Leo E. Connor, Ed.D., was elected president of the Alexander Graham Bell Association for the Deaf at a recent meeting of the board of directors held at the association's headquarters in Washington, D.C.

Dr. Connor is executive director of the Lexington School for the Deaf. He received an M.A. from the University of Pittsburgh and an Ed.D. from Teachers College, Columbia University. He has been an administrator at the Lexington School since 1955.

accredited social worker. At present there are very few social workers for the deaf.

From J. K. Reeves, a letter writer, an interesting argument:

"Dear Sir,

The Superior I.Q.'s of Deaf Children of Deaf Parents:

I was very interested to read the short article by Dr. Brill which was reprinted in the October 1970 edition of your journal. You will appreciate that the subject matter is of particular interest to a headmaster of a school for severely and profoundly deaf children, who is a fully qualified and trained educational psychologist.

Controversy, speculation, opinion and research have centered round the dichotomy of nature versus nurture for several decades now, until we have reached the stage when all well-informed people will agree that, to some extent, the environment is likely to have an influence over mental development. Researchers have proved conclusively that I.Q. scores are not necessarily static and that learning, living and teaching can modify results from time to time. It is not then surprising to find that deaf children who live in environments with deaf parents produce some patterns of results which are different from deaf children who live in environments with hearing parents.

However, it is wrong to conclude that all the results, considering all kinds of behaviour, will be in a positive direction, and, furthermore, it does not follow that a superior I.Q. score indicates a better person. It is noted that the author does not claim that any advantages accrue from a superior I.Q., but one feels that some of your readers are likely to believe that this is implied. I'm sure we all agree that success is achieved by all people whether handicapped or not, whether deaf or hearing, by intelligent behaviour as distinct from measured intelligence. Although, in many cases, ability such as contributes to I.Q. scores assists towards integrated personalities, we must not allow it to distract us from appreciating the role of social and emotional factors in producing intelligent behaviour.

In my view, according to the facts that Dr. Brill has quoted, there is no conclusive evidence to claim that, when manual methods of communication are used with deaf children from an early age, there will be a tendency for them to have higher I.Q.'s than if manual methods had not been used. In fact, the results of Dr. Brill's work and the literature he quotes could equally be used to support an entirely oral system of communication! The argument might proceed as follows: Deaf children

of deaf parents are reared in an environment in which the parents assess the problems far more accurately than is the case with deaf children of hearing parents. There is not the same tendency for deaf parents to over indulge and spoil their children and, consequently, their early social and emotional development is less impaired; this enables their intellectual development to proceed more freely and is reflected in superior I.Q. scores. The more stable children and socially competent children are also probably the ones who are likely to respond best to an oral system.

The above argument can be faulted at several points but it is put forward merely to emphasize that deaf children of deaf parents might have higher I.Q.'s than deaf children of hearing parents for reasons other than the fact that their parents have introduced them to manual communication at an early age. The superior I.Q.'s might be due to better social and emotional development which might be, but not necessarily, independent of the method of communication. Another possibility which might account for Dr. Brill's results is that the lower I.Q.'s for deaf children of hearing parents reflect factors associated with etiology and probably affecting the whole central nervous system, which are not present in cases where the impairments are mostly inherited. I'm sure that your readers can put forward several other reasons to account for Dr. Brill's results.

In conclusion, I'm concerned that cases for manualism in the education of the deaf should not be based on inconclusive evidence. The results of the study in question merely support the hypothesis that deaf children of deaf parents tend to have higher performance quotients than deaf children of hearing parents, but we cannot go beyond this unless we are to present a biased picture.

J. K. Reeves

Whitebrook School for the Deaf
Whitebrook Road, Fallowfield,
Manchester, M14 6EF

Netherlands—Tineke Verkaik, a born-deaf art teacher, announced that with his wife and father he has embarked on a round-the-world voyage in a 16-ton ketch. This voyage is expected to take five years. Mr. Varkaik planned to explore the Pacific coast of South America and some Pacific islands.

Nepal—According to the British Deaf News (Vol. 7, No. 10) a national college for the deaf was established by Queen Ratri and her husband, Prince Consort, in Katmandi, the nation's capital.

Regional Cultural Workshop In South Carolina Goes Over Big

By SALLY PAT DOW

"Since I have never been in South Carolina, I thought it was barren, like the Sahara Desert." Those words drew a laugh from the audience in Walker Hall Auditorium of South Carolina School for the Deaf and Blind at Cedar Spring near Spartanburg in February.

The speaker was Douglas Burke, national cultural director, who had flown in the night before from Rochester, New York, for the big event, the first cultural workshop ever held in South Carolina and the first of its kind in the United States. Mrs. Helen Maddox was chairman with the help of husband, Craig.

On hand to greet the contestants and guests who had arrived earlier in the morning were Lawrence Sloan and Mrs. Gloria West. Mrs. Margie Gandler, an interpreter from Greenville, gave the invocation at the opening session which began at 10:00 a.m. The welcome address was given by Pat Dowling, principal of the Deaf Department at the school. Miss Ginger Pusser rendered "The Star-Spangled Banner" and finally Mrs. Maddox presented Mr. Burke.

Doug explained what the Cultural Program is, its purpose and how it was formed. This was followed by lunch at the Hut, and at which the deaf ladies had outdone themselves.

Exhibit judges set to work on the contests which included painting, photography, quilting, dressmaking, knitting, woodwork, carving, rock collections, model cars and personal hobbies. The chess and checkers tournaments took place during the day.

After lunch short speeches were made by Ralph Barnes, president of the Greenville-Spartanburg Chapter of the South



REGIONAL DIRECTOR—Mrs. Helen Maddox of Taylors, South Carolina, is Southeastern Region VII cultural director. She also served as chairman of the South Carolina workshop.

Carolina Association of the Deaf. Harry Culpepper, president of the S.C. RID; Craig Maddox, business manager of the "South Carolina News" and state cultural director; Sterling White of Winston-Salem, North Carolina, local cultural director and N.C. delegate to this cultural program workshop.

Mr. Burke conducted an open discussion of the 31 areas of the cultural program. There was then a question and answer session re the many aspects of the cultural program.

Five o'clock saw everyone gathered in the school's dining room for the banquet at which Mrs. Helen Maddox

served as toastmistress. Mrs. Joyce Smith, a hearing interpreter from Easley, gave the blessing. At the close of dinner South Carolina Association of the Deaf President Franklin Jacques welcomed Mr. Burke and mentioned the fact that he had had no understanding of what the Cultural Program was all about until he visited the Michigan School for the Deaf in Flint and later saw another program at the Ohio School for the Deaf in Columbus. He then thanked Superintendent N. F. Walker for permitting them to have the cultural workshop at the school and warmly congratulated the Greenville-Spartanburg Chapter of the SCAD for planning this first regional workshop.

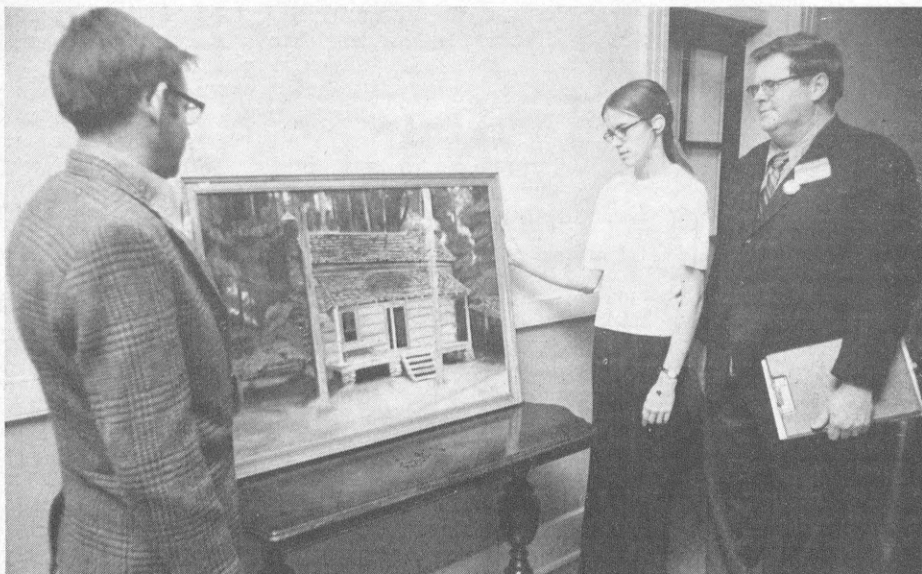
Mr. Burke was presented a souvenir gift which represented the 300 years of statehood just celebrated by South Carolina. Mrs. Mandy Gaskins rendered a song in signs, followed by Mr. Walker who expressed his interest in the cultural program and told how glad he was to see Mr. Burke present, remembering him as a boy at the Minnesota School for the Deaf where he had served two years as principal. Mr. Walker also spoke about school problems and improvements and offered his help in anyway he could to organizations of the deaf.

The rest of the evening was given to poetry recitals, watching skits and pantomimes, at which time Miss Virginia Pusser emerged as Miss Deaf South Carolina for the day. Mr. Burke then took over to award trophies to the winners. Runnersup received certificates.

Trophies and certificates went to the following: Rufus West of Wellford and James Oakley of Cedar Spring School,



SOUTH CAROLINA CULTURAL TOURNAMENT SCENES—At the left the checkers competition between Joel Silberstein and Delores Hucks is being observed by Alvin Black, Ralph Barnes and William Ramborger, referees. Silberstein emerged the champion. Right: at the banquet, Franklin Jacques, president of the South Carolina Association of the Deaf, tenders a South Carolina tricentennial coin to Douglas Burke, national director of the NAD Cultural Program. Mrs. Helen Maddox is in the middle.



SOUTH CAROLINA WINNER—John Charles Epting (left) of Columbia won first place in the art exhibit at the regional cultural program and workshop held at Cedar Spring. Viewing his picture of a cabin are Celores Hucks, a student from Myrtle Beach, and Craig Maddox of Columbia.

representing Boy Scout Troop 212, for hobbies; Charles Epting and Fred Bailey, both of Columbia, for painting; Franklin Jacques of Columbia and Craig Maddox of Taylors for photography; Mrs. Jean Marine of Knoxville, Tennessee, and Dian Fulmer of the South Carolina School, in the pantomime contest.

Winners of the poetry recitals were Virginia Pusser of the South Carolina

School and Mrs. Mandy Gaskins of Greenville. Tops in checkers were Joel Silberstein of Spartanburg and Delores Hucks of the South Carolina School; David Mitchum, Jr., of Columbia and Tony Schiffiano of the South Carolina School were the winners in the chess contest. Mrs. Estelle Johnson and Mrs. Lizzie Mae Gallman, both of Spartanburg, vied for knitting honors.



MODEL CAR HOBBYIST—At the South Carolina state cultural competition Fred Bailey entered the model cars shown at the left.

Mrs. Nelda Barnes of Spartanburg was the lone winner in the quilting contest as was Mrs. Eunice Price of Greenville for small handmade items. Mrs. Gloria West of Wellford and Virginia Pusser were tops in the dressmaking contest. A double award was presented to Mr. and Mrs. Ronnie Marine of Knoxville for their one-act play.

(Note to cultural fans: Please send your news to your Culturama Editor, Miss Patricia A. (Sally) Dow, 6214 Breezewood Court, Apt. 304, Greenbelt, Maryland 20770.)

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LAWRENCE NEWMAN

on higher education

I have just read with great interest "Deaf Students in Colleges and Universities"¹ by S. Quigley, W. Jenne and S. Phillips. The study states that considerable numbers of deaf persons seek higher education in regular colleges and universities yet on Table 35, page 89 it was tabulated that from 1910 to 1965 one hundred eighty-four deaf students were awarded at least a four-year undergraduate degree. In 57 years this comes to a little over 3.2 students per year.

Doubts and questions race through the mind over the figures, pitiful though they are. One way Department of Vocational Rehabilitation counselors can get cases closed is to chase down a lot of people with mild hearing losses and hang hearing aids on them. How many of this type of people are in the aforementioned study? How many of the students whose audiograms could be located had overrated their hearing loss on the questionnaire? In other words, how many claimed to be deaf than they really were?

More importantly, were the figures inflated by students attending vocational junior college programs or enrolled as "special students" taking only art courses?

Another group consisting of 80 deaf still in attendance at colleges and universities were said "to show the effects of the emphasis in the past 20 years on amplification and home training from parents."² Or is it that more hard of hearing students are now being included due to improved identification? Students in this group attended mostly oral residential, day programs or some combination of these. For the years 1960-65 there were 75 of these students in attendance at regular colleges and universities for an average of 15 per year. It is a pathetic figure if one takes into account the fact that hundreds graduate from oral day and residential schools and from regular high schools each year. It is still a pathetic figure even if there is underestimation because of difficulty in locating target population. Last year from the school for the deaf in Riverside, California, alone, five entered NTID and 13 entered Gallaudet College with eight of them accepted into the freshman class. The thesis here is that from one school alone in one given year more students were able to pursue a college education than students from all over the country who had the home environment, the background, the encouragement to attend colleges and universities for the hearing.

The question thus arises as to how many did not attend any college at all because of a school's philosophy of oral only training and integration with hearing students.

I feel strongly that the authors of the aforementioned study made misleading statements when they compared one group who had at least a four-year undergraduate degree from regular institutions of higher learning with 98 graduates of Gallaudet College who later attended graduate school in other colleges and universities. It was stated that the Gallaudet group were mainly engaged in teaching while the other group were in more varied professional occupations. For occupational data, Gallaudet graduates who did not go on to graduate school should have been compared with the other group attending regular institutions.

What is revealing and what lends itself to interesting interpretations is that 30% (Table 76) of those who earned a degree from a regular college or university never married which is twice as much as those graduates of Gallaudet College who pursued graduate work. Out of all those who earned a degree from a regular college only 23% married the normally hearing. A surprisingly large ratio, 37% of them, married a deaf or hard of hearing person.

What is disturbing is that under Table 41, methods of getting information from classes or lectures, quite a few deaf students stated that they took their own notes. It is obviously impossible to speechread and take notes at the same time without the notepaper appearing as if chicken marks were all over it. Even

more puzzling are the figures under Table 57, "Importance of Ability to Lipread for Academic Success in Hearing Colleges," that stated 59% of those attending regular institutions at the time of the study considered it absolutely necessary.

After graduating from Gallaudet College I undertook about 60 hours of graduate work at such colleges and universities as Catholic University of America (M.A. in English literature), New York University, Claremont College and University of California at Riverside.

I would like to know how it is possible to speechread professors who pace the floor, who face the blackboard talking and writing at the same time, who shift from one thought to another, from one allusion to another more rapidly than the eye can see, who mouth such words as "scatology," "Brobdingnagian," who delve into the meaning of a googolplex, who discuss a mobius strip.

If it were true that lipreading is important for academic success, then why are demands made for oral interpreters at A. G. Bell meetings?

My viewpoints might be that of a single person but make no mistake about it there is a common denominator that marks us all—our groping for communication substitutes.

It is true that "the vast array of higher educational programs and facilities available to the general population can never be duplicated by special facilities for a small population"³ but the fact remains that little is gained if they are not effectively utilized. Brick and glass do not an education make.

As a student in a hearing college, I could not practically participate in class discussions because of the rapidity of the movements and in a class of 30 or more students my head would have required the ability to do a 360-degree turn just to find out which student was talking. More or less, we deaf students were at the mercy of the industry and skill of our notetakers. Our education was, for the most part, gained from diligent outside reading. This is not the same as the give-and-take of stimulating class discussions and listening to subtle points and tones of emphasis neglected by notetakers or simply not possible to record on paper. Education in such a setting carries with it one dimensional flatulence. The learner participates only as a receiver of information and not as a participant in the process able to share his thoughts with others thereby developing to the fullest.

Because we have individual personalities there is less in common in regard to our experiences on a social level but there runs to a certain degree, I am sure, a thread of similarity. If we were lucky enough to have winning personalities, attractive appearances (the juices flow whether the cause of it is deaf or not), if our way of thinking and expressing ourselves were groovy then we might have had a hearing friend or two who would have taken more than a superficial interest in us and eased our way socially. Yet at dances, parties, fraternity gatherings we were, whether we admitted it or not, lost or at a disadvantage because of omnipresent communication barriers.

Rubbing elbows with others who can hear does not automatically make a deaf person better prepared to live in a world of the hearing. To quote the Ancient Mariner: "Water, water everywhere and not a drop to drink."

I was invited to a party at one time where they were playing "Charades." Here was a game using pantomime in which, surely, I could participate. I soon found out you had to hear others behind you, who were gathered in a circle, call out the clues. The game was moving fast, getting excitable, everybody was jumping up and down calling or screaming out what was on their minds and here I was slowing down everything. As quietly and gracefully as I could I bowed out and sat down somewhere on the outer fringes of all the excitement. Someone, apparently sorry for me, sat beside me and we exchanged notes on poetry. There were hearing people everywhere but it only served to make me more aware of my deafness.

How different it was at Gallaudet College and how different it is, I am sure, at the National Technical Institute for the Deaf and at colleges such as San Fernando Valley State and Delgado where interpreters and special services are offered the deaf.

At Gallaudet College I knew exactly what was going on in class since the lecturer himself was using the simultaneous method. I was on par with my classmates where communication was concerned. I knew what they were saying and I could participate fully in repartee and in the give-and-take of group discussions. I could halt all proceedings at or near the point where I did not understand and things would be repeated or clarified. I could follow the dishing out of sarcasm and satire or irony. Nuances of meaning were caught. The way they thought, the tone they used, the defensive attitude or gracious admittance when caught off base gave the professors individual personalities I could not discern at colleges for the hearing.

At Gallaudet College it was possible for one to be weak in a certain subject and yet to learn a lot. In the evening your peers were there to help you. They spoke your language and were clever in bringing out different approaches. The camaraderie was such that it bothered them if you did not understand. They would get after you until you did.

Everything at Gallaudet College pulsed with life and meaning. Jokes were bandied about, bull sessions held at unholy hours and you were accepted for yourself. The approval and disapproval of my peers helped me grow socially, checked some of my youthful impulses and thoughtless acts, instilled in me a feeling for mature acts and thoughts. I had my identity and felt part of the mainstream of life mingling with persons of diverse backgrounds. The air was thick with communication

and I learned from the varied experiences of those at Gallaudet, was stimulated by their thoughts and mental acumen, provoked sometimes by their biting sarcasm, by their questioning of things I took for granted, of beliefs I held sacred. Best of all, I developed lifelong friends scattered around the country and met the woman I was to marry.

I am aware that there are deaf students in regular colleges and universities who will not agree with many of the statements I have made. The question remains: Will these students feel the same way if they had the opportunity to attend a college with unique services and special features for the deaf?

To my way of thinking, the authors of "Deaf Students in Colleges and Universities" make it appear that the extent to which deaf students attend and remain in regular colleges and universities is imposing. Actually, in relation to the number of deaf attending college designed for the deaf and in relation to the graduates of schools that encourage attendance in regular institutes of higher learning the figure is small.

By collating what they claim to be cases of success the implication is there that this is a hearing world and the deaf are obligated to blend into this world in college instead of accepting the fact that they are deaf, that there are communication barriers and that, therefore, there is a need for a place where not only their minds but their social, emotional and psychological well-being can be more fully developed.

1. Quigley, S., Jenne, W., and Phillips, S.: *Deaf Students in Colleges and Universities*, Ann Arbor, Michigan: Edwards Brothers, Inc., 1968.
2. *Ibid.*, p. 158.
3. *Ibid.*, p. 161.

Joanne Greenberg Receives First Kenner Award

By MARTIN L. A. STERNBERG

Joanne Greenberg, author of the best-selling novels "In This Sign" and "I Never Promised You a Rose Garden," received the first Marcus L. Kenner Award of the New York Society for the Deaf on February 25, 1971, at the Society's community center, 344 East 14th Street, New York City. The announcement was made by Joseph G. Blum, president of the Society's board of directors. The Society, founded in 1911, is the nation's largest and oldest multi-function social welfare agency serving the profoundly deaf. It is supported by the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies of New York.

Mrs. Greenberg was honored for her new book "In This Sign," unique in its insight and understanding portrayal of a deaf couple who coped with the stresses and strains of life in a hearing world and raised hearing children during the early part of the century. The book was published last year by Holt, Rinehart and Winston and has sold over 30,000 copies to date.

Mrs. Greenberg, who states that she has no deafness in her family, is aware of the problems of the deaf only through her husband, who was a vocational rehabilitation counselor for the deaf in Denver, Colorado, where the Greenbergs live. The author is the subject of much talk in the world of the deaf and is universally admired for the depth of her understanding and for her ability to describe meaningfully and with great sympathy the thoughts and aspirations of the deaf in their own often limited language.

The award honors the memory of Dr. Marcus L. Kenner, who was one of the most prominent and successful leaders



Joanne Greenberg, author of *IN THIS SIGN*, chats with Dr. Emil M. Zabell, executive director, and David Lifter, past president of the Board of Directors of New York Society for the Deaf, during presentation of MARCUS L. KENNER AWARD, at the Society's offices in New York City. (Photo by Martin Sternberg)

of the New York City deaf community. Like the central figure in Joanne Greenberg's book, Marcus Kenner began as a printer. He rose to great heights in the business world, founding the Kenner Printing Company, which is now managed by his son. In 1911, recognizing the need for a social welfare agency to serve the deaf, he joined forces with several prominent citizens—none of whom was deaf himself—to found what is today the New York Society for the Deaf.

The plaque commemorating the award was designed by a deaf man, David I. Leigh, a graduate of the Pratt Institute. Mr. Leigh is a successful artist and designer, and a number of his designs are in the collection of New York's Museum of Modern Art.

Many persons prominent in the deaf community and in work with the deaf attended the presentation. Among them were Dr. Edwin W. Nies, the first deaf man to become a dentist, who is also an ordained Protestant Episcopal priest. Mrs. Helen Dicker, associate of the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation in New York City, was present, as were rehabilitation counselors Anna Mooney and Mary E. Davidson, and senior rehabilitation counselor Y. Eugene Levine. Kendall D. Litchfield, principal of the New York School for the Deaf, White Plains, was present, as well as Mrs. Helen Page, principal of Jr. High School 47 for the Deaf, New York City. Dr. Jerome Schein, director of New York University's Deafness Research and Training Institute, attended.



By Toivo Lindholm

4816 Beatty Drive, Riverside, California 92506

Humor

AMONG THE DEAF

All the stories, anecdotes, jokes today on this page have been collected by Harry Belsky, Jackson Heights, N.Y. So the conductor of this page takes a "sabbatical" leave for a little constitutional. Be back next issue!

Defending council — "Think, gentlemen of the jury, my client is so deaf that he only hears the voice of conscience with difficulty." — Still More Toasts, Helen M. Muller

A MISTAKE

The regiment had been called to go to the front. The company was told to line up at an unusually early hour.

"Our bugler has been transferred," said the sergeant. "Is there another bugler in this company?"

A big, heavy-set private stepped forward and saluted.

"Are you a bugler?"

"Golly—no—excuse me, I thought you said burglar." — Smile-a-While, compiled by Joe Bren

Two deaf men met on a country road. Dave had a fishing pole in his wagon. When he saw his friend Jim he stopped. "Goin' fishin'?" shouted Jim. "No," Dave replied. "I'm goin' fishin'."

"Oh," said Jim, "I thought mabbee you was goin' fishin'." — Encyclopedia of Wit, Humor & Wisdom, Leewin B. Williams

Being hard of hearing is an affliction but it's not so bad as having to listen to some people. — Ogden Nash

"And has your baby learned to talk yet?"

"Oh, my, yes, we are teaching him to keep quiet now!" — Still More Toasts, Helen M. Muller

Four very deaf old ladies played bridge every Tuesday afternoon. A startled visitor heard the following bidding take place after one hand had been dealt. The first lady bid four spades. "Three hearts," declared the second. "Two diamonds," said the third. "Well," said the fourth, "If nobody else has a bid, I'll try one club." — Laughing Stock

A deaf man heard how a mute told that a blind man saw a cripple run. — Yiddish Proverbs

He thinks himself deaf, because he no longer hears himself talked of. — The Successful Toastmaster

County court judge (to defendant): "What can you pay?"

No answer. To plaintiff (who is a deaf old woman): "What will you take?" No answer—unable to hear.

Usher of court to old woman: "His honor says, what will you take?"

Old woman: "I didn't expect aught, but as he's so good as to ask me, I'll take a wee drop of gin." — Ha! Ha!! Ha!!!, W. Foulsham (London)

There comes a time in the affairs of gentlemen when no amount of cursing will suffice. Let us merely observe a moment of silence, like a deaf-mute who just hit his fingers with a hammer. — John Barrymore

"Are they a well-mated couple?"

"Perfectly; he snores and she's deaf." — Modern Humor for Effective Speaking, Edwin F. Allen

"Labor Lost"—Playing a hand-organ in front of a deaf and dumb asylum. — John R. Kemble, "Four Hundred Laughs"

My sense of sight is very keen,

My sense of hearing weak.

One time I saw a mountain pass,

But could not hear its peak.

— Modern Humor for Effective Speaking, E. F. Allen

ALMOST INARTICULATE

"You say your brother has an impediment in his speech and yet he is deaf and dumb."

"Yes, he was in an accident and lost two fingers." — It Is to Laugh, S. E. Kiser

LOUDER, LOUDER

While visiting in the home of a friend, a lady heard the loud voice of a man through the wall separating the homes. "Who is that I hear speaking?" the visitor asked.

"Why, that is my neighbor who is talking to himself," replied the hostess. "But why does he talk so loudly if he's talking to himself?"

"Because," explained the hostess, "He is quite deaf and can't hear himself talk unless he speaks loudly." — Encyclopedia of Stories, Quotations and Anecdotes, Jacob M. Braude

A Boston physician tells of the case of a ten-year-old boy, who by reason of an attack of fever became deaf. The physi-

cian could afford the lad but little relief so the boy applied himself to the task of learning the deaf and dumb alphabet. The other members of his family, too, acquired a working knowledge of the alphabet, in order that they might converse with the unfortunate youngster. During the course of the next few months, however, Tommy's hearing suddenly returned to him, assisted no doubt by a slight operation performed by the physician. Everyone was, of course, delighted, particularly the boy's mother, who one day exclaimed: "Oh, Tommy, isn't it delightful to talk to and hear us again?"

"Yes," assented Tommy but with a degree of hesitation, "but here we've all learned the sign language, and we can't find any more use for it." — Toaster's Handbook, C. F. Fanning

Seamus—"What are you writing such a big hand for, Sean?"

Sean—"Why, you see my grandmother is so dafé, that I am writing a loud letter for her." — 2500 Jokes for All Occasions, Powers Moulton

THE SILENT VERMONT

A tourist spending the night in a small Vermont town went to a general store. After several vain attempts to start a conversation, he finally asked, "Is there a law against talking in this town?" "No law against it," answered one Vermonter, "but there's an understanding that no one's to speak unless he's sure he can improve on silence." — A Treasury of American Anecdotes, B. A. Botkin

FINANCIAL MISUNDERSTANDING

"How did you come about," a friend of the family asked, "that old Goldberg's daughter refused Lord"?

"Well, you see," another friend of the family answered, "Jane Goldberg is slightly deaf, and when the Earl proposed to her she thought he was soliciting for the Red Cross, and so she told him she was very sorry, but she promised her money in another direction." — Carleton B. Case

I suppose when deaf and dumb people marry they may be said to be unspeakably happy. — Four Hundred Laughs, John R. Kemple

THE INVALID AND HIS DEAF VISITOR

A deaf man was informed that a neighbor of his was ill, so he resolved upon going to see him. "But," said he to himself,

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"Owing to my deafness, I shall not be able to catch the words of the sick man, whose voice must be very feeble at this time. However, go I must. When I see his lips moving I shall be able to make a reasonably good conjecture of what he is saying. When I ask him, 'How are you, oh, my afflicted friend?' he will probably reply, 'I am well,' or 'I am better.' I shall then say, 'Thanks be to God! Tell me, what have you taken for food?' He will probably mention some liquid food or gruel. I shall then wish that the food may agree with him, and shall ask him the name of the man. I shall say, 'He is a skillful leech. Since it is he who is attending upon you, you will soon be well. I have had experience of him. Wherever he goes, his patients very soon recover.' So the deaf man, having prepared himself for the visit, went to the invalid's bedside, and sat down near the pillow. Then rubbing his hands together with assumed cheerfulness, he inquired, 'How are you?'"

"I am dying," replied the patient.
 "Thanks be to God," replied the deaf man.

The sick man was troubled in his heart, and said to himself, "What kind of thanksgiving is this? Surely he must be an enemy of mine!" little thinking that his visitor's remark was but the result of wrong conjecture.

"What have you been eating?" was the next question; to which the reply was "Poison!"

"May it agree with you," was the wish expressed by the deaf man which only increased the other's vexation.

"And pray, who is your physician?" again asked the visitor.

"Azrael, the Angel of Death. And now,

begone with you!" growled the invalid.

"Oh, is he?" pursued the deaf man. "Then you ought to rejoice, for he is a man of auspicious footsteps. I saw him only just now, and asked him to devote to you his best possible attention."

With these words he bade the sick man good-by and withdrew, rejoicing that he had satisfactorily performed a neighborly duty.

Meanwhile the other man was angrily muttering to himself, "This fellow is an implacable foe of mine. I did not know his heart was full of malignity.—Stories in Rime (Mosnari), H. Wells

"Are you talking to that snake?"

"Yep."

"What's he saying?"

"Don't know. He talks with a forked tongue."—The Best of Offbeat Humor, P. B. Lowly

A man wanted to get into the theatre for half price because he was hard of hearing. The manager told him he would charge double price as it would take him twice as long to see the show.—Four Hundred Laughs, John R. Kemble

HIGH BROW LANGUAGE

Bacon—"The giraffe is said to be the only animal in nature that is entirely dumb, not being able to express itself by sound."

Egbert—"It's just as well, for if it could speak it would talk over everybody's head."—The Big Joke Book, C. B. Case

Tommy (to florist): "I say, Old Man, I want to get some flower seeds for my dear old deaf aunt. 'It's her birthday."

Florist (absent minded): "How about trumpet vine?"—Now That Reminds Me, A. L. Pope

"Yes," said the cynical old sea captain, "When I was shipwrecked in South America I came across a tribe of wild women. Absolutely wild, they had no tongue."

"Good gracious," exclaimed the listener, "How could they talk?"

"They couldn't," was the reply. "That was what made them wild."—1226 Jokes, Paul W. Kearny

"Madam," remarked the ragged wayfarer with the bandaged eye, "I was not always as you see me now."

"I know it," replied the stern-visaged woman at the back door. "The last time you were here you had a deaf-and-dumb sign."—Laughter for the Millions, Louis Shomer

Did you ever see such a dumb girl turning a deaf ear to a blind date?—Laughter for the Millions, Louis Shomer

Haven't you ever wished you were married?

Deaf: No, I've never fished for herring—but I've fished for barracuda.—The-saurus of Humor, Mildred Meirs and Jack Knapp

Your ears are sure red.

Deaf: Who's dead?

No, I said your ears are red.

Deaf: Oh, Rose did that. When I tried to kiss her she said "No" but I thought she said "More." (Southern accent).—The-saurus of Humor, Meirs and Knapp

CATERPILLAR

The naturalist was imparting some gems of information at a social gathering. "The caterpillar," he explained, is the most voracious of all creatures. Why, in a month it will eat about 500 times its own weight."

A somewhat deaf old lady had been following along as best she could, and at this point interrupted to ask, "Whose boy did you say that was?"—The Animal Joker, Evan Esar

A man finding a hearing aid on the deck of a ferry, picked it up and shouted, "Hey, there!" Every head turned but one, and the aid was returned to the rightful owner.—Speakers' Encyclopedia of Stories, Quotations and Anecdotes, Jacob M. Braude

First Deaf Mute—"He wasn't so angry, was he?"

Second Deaf Mute—"He was so wild that the words he used almost blistered his fingers."—Toaster's Handbook, C. E. Fanning

Blessed are the deaf and the hard of hearing for they shall miss much idle gossip.—Ogden Nash

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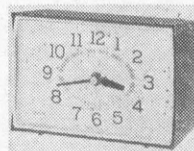
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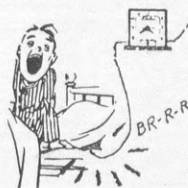
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QUESTIONS AND OPINIONS on *Parliamentary Procedure*

By Edwin M. Hazel

Qualified Parliamentarian, Member, the National Association of Parliamentarians, and the Chicago Association of Parliamentarians, American Institute of Parliamentarians, Illinois Association of Parliamentarians

"A member should withdraw from the hall when any matter or business concerning himself is under discussion, or if he remains by indulgence of the assembly he **should refrain from voting** on such a question."—Fox.

"Presiding officers must cease torturing the members with bad parliamentary practice and **must** not humiliate and harass them, nor humble and embarrass them. Chairmen are expected to know procedure—or to acquire it. Hence there is **no excuse**, explanation or justification for **not** now knowing or acquiring it.—Demeter.

Important points to remember:

1. Rights of the Assembly:

Questions affecting the assembly might arise from various circumstances; the condition of the hall, as to heat, lights, ventilation, number of chairs, the neglect of the janitor in caring for it, etc. Others might be caused by the behavior of members or visitors, quarrels between members, the discipline, censure or expulsion of a member; charges made against the official character of a member or an officer; the credentials of members; votes of thanks to officers and others; motion to expel a reporter for false publications and many others."—Paul.

For example: Say, "Mr. President (or Madam Chairman): I rise to a question of privilege."

Member: "The hall is too hot for us to stand any longer. May business be suspended until the windows are opened and the hall ventilated?"

The Chair: "If there is no objection, a recess will be taken until the hall is ventilated."

2. The purpose of "parliamentary authority" in the bylaws of an organization: Since there are many authors of parliamentary law such as Jefferson, Cushing, Reed, Fox, Waples, Plummer and others, it becomes necessary for your organization to choose one as its "parliamentary authority." A provision in the bylaws of organization should read as follows: "Rules contained in (name the book and author) shall govern the society (name of this organization) in all cases to which they are applicable, and in which they are not inconsistent with the bylaws of this society. Without such a rule, anyone so disposed can cause great trouble in a meeting."—Robert.

3. Election by Acclamation. "Ac-

clamation" (voting by a shout) is **not** a method of voting known to parliamentary law. It is **out of order** because **either** violative of a rule requiring balloting in **deliberative** bodies such as clubs, associations, parent-teacher groups, fraternal organizations, subordinate bodies and churches **or** of the rights of other candidates, and the privileges of members who wish to **preserve the right** of the **secret ballot** to be cast against the candidate. "Acclamation" voting places a dissenting voter in an **awkward** and **unfair** position. It is common in political organizations.

Quiz

1. Should the secretary record in the minutes the names of the seconds?
2. May a member leave the room during the business meeting without the permission of the presiding officer?
3. May a member speak more than twice on any question or more than 10 minutes at any time **without** general consent?
4. Is it out of order to refer to another member by name in debate?
5. Has the chairman of a committee in charge of a social event the right to draw on the profits to pay members who take part in the social or to pay his own wages?
6. After a main motion is submitted by a member, should the Chair (presiding officer) state the question, in the following or similar form: "It has been moved and seconded that . . . Are you ready for the question?"
7. May the constitution be suspended?—Club.
8. Should the votes be taken **first** in the affirmative and then in the negative before announcing the result of the votes by the Chair?
9. Has a member the right to argue with, or criticize, the ruling of the Chair at a meeting?
10. Has a club (organization) the right to assess its members dues where there is no provision in the **bylaws** on assessment?

Answers

1. If your club adopted "Robert's Rules of Order, Revised" (ROR) as its "parliamentary authority," it is then clearly stated that recording the name of the seconder is generally **unnecessary**. Just record "It was moved by (name) and seconded that . . ." See page 248; ROR.
2. No.
3. No.
4. Yes. Avoid using a name, but refer

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to "the member who spoke last" or "an opinion expressed earlier."

5. No. Such action **must** be authorized by the bylaws or by the assembly **in advance**. If this is done **without** authorization, the club has the right to refuse to pay, and the chairman of the committee and his committee members may have to pay the money back out of their own pockets.

6. Yes.

7. No. It is the foundation upon which the whole structure stands, and if suspension were permitted, the organized body would cease to exist, which would induce a state of **anarchy**. Amendment of the constitution should be made very difficult. A formal notice of the amendment should be read at the previous meeting and attached to the call for the meeting and two-thirds vote should be required for its adoption. The constitution should be open to amendment only at the quarterly or the annual meeting.

8. Yes.

9. No, unless the Chair's decision is appealed. The Chair can ignore criticism if there is no formal appeal made.

10. No.

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From A Parent's Point Of View

Mary Jane Rhodes, Conductor

Recently I attended the Fourth Forum of the Council of Organizations Serving the Deaf. This Forum was on "Medical Aspects of Deafness" and it was a very interesting meeting. I learned that one in every four persons carries the genes for inherited deafness. Before you get too shook up with those statistics you should know that there are dominant and recessive genes and that the mother and father both must have the right combination of genes before a child will inherit deafness. I also learned that certain drugs cause deafness and that these drugs are still being used in spite of the fact that they are known to produce deafness—not only in unborn children but also in adults who for some reason cannot tolerate this type of medication. New ways to test babies for hearing impairments immediately after birth were discussed and we were told about work being done with the mentally ill deaf. An audiologist explained new audiometric equipment and methods for measuring hearing losses and the mother of a deaf daughter told us about her own experience in trying to get a diagnosis of her girl's hearing ability.

Some of the information was new and some old. Psychiatric services for the deaf—what a fascinating idea. Yet just as you begin to see the possibilities of such services and acknowledge the need, you are brought up short with the realization that there are probably less than 10 psychiatrists for the deaf in the entire United States. A metropolitan area the size of Los Angeles has no known psychiatrists to serve deaf patients.

Testing for hearing loss in newborn babies sounds so logical. Just think of the advantages of parents knowing immediately that their child has a hearing problem. Hearing aids could be fitted in infancy and Total Communication could begin immediately. The hearing impaired infant would have the same opportunity to learn to communicate as does a hearing child. But the people at the Forum knew of only a few hospitals that have infant testing programs.

Through the knowledge now available about the effects of rubella, viruses, prematurity and drugs, prevention of some kinds of deafness is possible. But, tell me, how many physicians are really aware of these preventative measures and use them with the patients they see every day?

I suppose those of us who work in the area of services for the deaf have a mixed reaction to meetings such as this. At first we are excited and fascinated with the knowledge of new discoveries and services for our hearing handicapped population. Before long, however, despair sets in. How can we get these services to our deaf population? Where will we find the

money and the personnel to put these programs into effect across the country? Is there anything more that each of us personally can do? How can we hurry the day when all of our deaf citizens can take advantage of services that are now available to only a few? If we aren't careful to control our thinking the progress being made can become a burden for us because we see the desperate need of thousands for services that are available to only dozens.

But before we become too burdened with the prospect of all the work yet to be done, perhaps it is a good idea to look back to see what has been happening during the past several years. Some states have passed interpreter laws. The legal rights of the deaf are receiving more attention with the help of interested lawyers and judges. More deaf students are attending college than ever before because interpreters are opening the doors of hearing colleges to the deaf population. Total Communication is being used in more and more classes and schools across the country. Deaf adults and parents are working hand in hand in many areas to improve understanding of and services to the deaf population. Government officials at the state and Federal level are becoming more and more aware that deaf citizens are voters—and these voters are beginning to make their needs known. Junior NADers are busy preparing themselves to be the leaders of tomorrow and a well-known deaf leader recently suggested that we need more dedicated hearing people to fill some of the positions being created in the area of service to the deaf.

It is good for us to sit down occasionally and look back at what has been accomplished in order to gain perspective for looking forward to what needs to be done. We have come a long way—but we still have a long way to go. A friend of mine pointed out the other day that I am an action-oriented person, always heading directly at a goal. I wish that I could learn to pace myself by measuring the progress of yesterday against the distance that I am trying to cover today. I think that most of the people working in the area of services to the deaf probably feel the same way. We race our motor and spin our wheels because we are trying to cover as much ground as possible. More deaf leaders are certainly needed—but at the same time we need deaf followers who are willing to be led and counted in the battle for improved opportunities for our deaf population. Dedicated hearing people must raise their hands so we know who and where they are, and all of us who work with deaf people must remember that instead of balancing a burden we are pursuing a privilege. It really is a privilege to be able to share the time and place in which so many good things are being done for our deaf population. We can't afford to be smug. Our job has just begun. So a deep breath everybody—we have a lot of ground to cover today as we pursue the privilege of making the nation aware of its deaf population.

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ALPHA ZETA BETA AWARD WINNERS—Mrs. Anita Soo, vice president of the Alpha Zeta Beta Sorority's national organization, is shown presenting Gallaudet College sophomores Sandra Huffmeyer of Beaumont, Texas, and Patsy Willcutt of Jasper, Alabama, awards of \$150 each in a special ceremony on February 17. Looking on is Thomas O. Berg, dean of student affairs. The sorority will hold its national convention on Kendall Green in July.



Jerry Fail

NEWS

From 'Round the Nation

Mrs. Jerry Fail, News Editor
6170 Downey Avenue
North Long Beach, Calif. 90805

Mrs. Harriett Votaw, Asst. News Editor
2778 S. Xavier Street
Denver, Colorado 80236



Harriett Votaw

Nebraska . . .

Jeanne Bogan Edgar is now working for her master of arts degree at the University of Arizona. She is planning to be there for three years and her twin boys expect to transfer to that school from Wichita State University next fall. Jeanne is planning to become a vocational rehabilitation counselor for the deaf.

Emma Mappes left Lincoln on January 29 for Phoenix, Arizona, where she plans to visit indefinitely.

The deaf ladies of Lincoln are bowling on three different teams. Dot Hunt and Katherine Poskochil bowl at Northeast Lanes on Tuesday mornings. Two other teams, the "4 Shazams" made up of Charlotte Sipp, Fannie Lindberg, Barbara O'Mara and Betty Lehnert and the "Fantastic 4" which lists Virgie Deurmyer, Janet Haun, Eleanor Propp and Jean Mann bowl in the Huskerette League at Parkway Lanes on Thursday afternoons.

Mrs. Mary Sabin spent three weeks in December and January at the home of her daughter, Mary Lou Glass, in Littleton, Colorado. While there she called on Mary Elstad one afternoon and Donna (Smith) Mog on New Year's Day. She also spent some time visiting with her niece and family in Wheatridge.

Riley and Bessie Anthony returned to Omaha on January 9 from a month's visit with their son and family in Texas.

Fannie and Bob Lindberg were the guests of honor at a surprise housewarming party at their new home recently. In addition to local friends from Omaha came Mr. and Mrs. Harry Stilen, Doris Carter with a daughter and friend, Mr. and Mrs. Roger Fuller and Mr. and Mrs. Don Jeck.

Irene Leavitt has been working for several hours a week on Tuesdays and Thursdays with a 17-year-old deaf girl, Becky Logan, who has had next to no education and would have been classed as a "slow learner" but seems to be showing a little progress in learning to communicate with signs. We understand that Delbert Boese has been doing similar work with a deaf boy, Bobby Williams.

Marion Van Manen, a 1957 graduate of the Iowa School for the Deaf who also attended Gallaudet for three years, was commissioned a lay minister to the deaf for Santa Clara County at St. Luke Lutheran Church, Sunnyvale, California, last August 23. One of the ministers

participating in the services was Rev. Clark Bailey of Memorial Deaf Lutheran Church of Oakland. Rev. Bailey served for a number of years at Des Moines and prior to that in Denver.

Lucille and Leonard Eggleston of Omaha became grandparents of a girl, Denise Jean, born to their daughter on December 9.

Francis and Donna (Smith) Mog announced the arrival of a girl, Linda Elizabeth, on January 28 at Littleton, Colorado.

Eunice and Kelsa McKain, Jr., of Craig, Nebraska, announced the arrival of Robert Marvin on January 9. They have two other children, Minnie Ruth, nearly 5, and Mark, 3.

Henry and Linda (Morren) Steinhauer announced the birth of Brenda on January 2. They have three boys.

Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Lawrence of Lincoln became grandparents for the first time when their son Terry and his wife announced the birth of a girl, Julie Christine, on December 19.

Thomas and Fauneil Weverka of Bruno, Nebraska, have a baby girl, their first child, Tami Mary, who arrived on December 28.

Blanche Kellner, wife of Theodore Kellner, of St. Louis, passed away on November 26, 1970. Theodore is a NSD graduate, class of 1909.

Mr. and Mrs. Jerry Siders of Omaha

announced the birth of Douglas Lynn on December 5, 1970.

George Broekemeir, 68, of Wisner, Nebraska, was taken by death December 16 after an illness of several months. He attended the Nebraska School for the Deaf.

Missouri-Kansas . . .

Pvt. Richard Lancaster, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Lancaster, came home for good after he was honorably discharged from the U. S. Army. He spent two years stationed at the U. S. Army base near Seoul, Korea. He is now back at his old job with Hallmark's.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Olson of Kansas City and Salina, Kansas, announced the engagement of their daughter, Judy Louise, to John Way of Walworth, Wisconsin. Both are juniors at Cavalry Bible College in Kansas City, Missouri, and plan a May wedding in Salina.

Mrs. James McPherson of Kansas City, Kansas, and Mrs. Jim Wilson of Wichita, Kansas, attended the ARTEX'S Seminar banquet and meeting at Hotel Muehlebach on January 9. About 300 instructors from Kansas and Missouri attended.

Mike Gough, son of Mrs. Vera Gough of Olathe, left Gallaudet College and is now working at the Western Electric plant in Overland Park, Kansas.

Frank W. Butcher, 84, of Kansas City, Kansas, died on November 30 at Bethany Hospital. Surviving are two brothers, Lewis F. and Joshua A.

Mrs. Ralph E. Carpenter (nee Lois Delancey Smith) 82, of Kansas City, Missouri, died at St. Luke's Hospital on December 30. She lived in Kansas City about 75 years. She attended the Missouri School for the Deaf, graduating in 1910. She leaves her husband, two sons and one daughter and numerous grandchildren.

Mrs. Leslie Hall (Barbara Morris)



OBSERVE SILVER ANNIVERSARY—Mr. and Mrs. George O. Pehlgim of Oakland, California, were honored at a surprise reception given at Seventh Day Adventist Church, Oakland, by their two children, George, Jr., and Carol, on their silver wedding anniversary November 22, 1970. Mr. Pehlgim has worked at Uarco, Inc. as a lift truck operator for over 25 years and Mrs. Pehlgim has worked as a marker for Capwell's, a large department store, for about 10 years. George, Jr., is now in his junior year at Gallaudet College and Carol is in her first year in high school at California School for the Deaf, Berkeley.

gave birth to a fourth boy on December 4 and has named him Marvin Russell.

Mr. and Mrs. Tommy Eades have a second boy, Shannon Spellman, born on December 3 in Smithville, Missouri.

The weddings of Mrs. Pearl Roberts and Clifford Jones on December 26 and of Mrs. Santana Hambel and Ocie Creed on December 28 were surprises to the deaf of the greater K. C. area. Mrs. Creed left her position as a counselor in the small boys dormitory on March 31 and will be with her husband in Mexico, Missouri.

Mark Carter is the recipient of a U. S. Office of Education graduate in mental retardation scholarship at Whitewater State University in Whitewater, Wisconsin. He is also taking courses in supervision and administration. His wife Coletta attends all the classes with him and

interprets the lectures. Mark is on a leave of absence from the Wisconsin School for the Deaf. He taught at the Kansas School for some time.

Independence (Mo.) Club for the Deaf officers: Mrs. Sylvester (Olive) Brock, president; Mrs. William (Bonte) Ragland, vice president; Mrs. Don (Ruth) Brummitt, secretary, Miss Melinda Kay Rice, treasurer.

Victor Hilderman recently retired from the Duffens Optical Co. in Topeka after 22 years. He was presented with a pair of binoculars, a 22-year pin and a statue of a "retired cartoon" and an Omega watch at a dinner.

Colorado . . .

Forrest "Sonny" Fraser, son of Bill and Eva Fraser of Denver, graduated from the University of Northern Colorado at Greeley last December and now is a teacher of the hearing impaired at the Fletcher Miller Elementary School in Lakewood, a suburb of Denver.

Mr. and Mrs. John Jones of Denver welcomed a new daughter, DeAnn Marie, on February 22. They have a son, Derold Robert.

Sandra Klein of Boulder and Thomas E. Sanderson, of Denver and formerly of Gunnison, were married by the Rev. Donald Zuhn at a private ceremony at the Bethel Deaf Lutheran Church on February 20. A wedding reception followed at the Cherry Creek Townhouse Club House, and after a wedding trip to California, the newlyweds are at home in Boulder.

Leonard R. Faucett, Jr., (better known as Ronnie Faucett) has been appointed to serve on the Governor's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped by Governor John A. Love of Colorado for a term ending December 1972. Ron is president of the Colorado Association of the Deaf and president of Colorado



MUSICAL INSTRUMENT ASSEMBLER—Oscar J. Beaver of Elkhorn, Wisconsin, recently retired after more than 48 years as a saxophone assembler, probably the only deaf person ever so employed. He started his unusual occupation with the Holton Band Company in Elkhorn in 1922 shortly after he graduated from the Wisconsin School at Delavan. For the past 10 years he was employed by the Allied Music Co. of Elkhorn. Born in Porter, Minnesota, Mr. Beaver has been married to the former Bessie Eckdahl of Woodstock, Illinois, for 48 years. They have two sons, Donald and Richard, and 10 grandchildren. They make their home in Elkhorn at 309 West Page Street.

Advisory Council Serving the Deaf. He is a member of the Silent Athletic Club of Denver and the CRID (Colorado Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf). Ron attended Colorado School for the Deaf and Evans Elementary School in Denver and graduated from South High School in 1956. He is employed by the U. S. Government Printing Office at the Denver Federal Center where he has been a job planner for the last nine years.

Mr. and Mrs. Donald Haptonstall of Colorado Springs have named their son born January 25 Robert Lee. They have three other boys.

The Don Aldridges moved into their new home in Colorado Springs located in the Pikes Peak Park area.

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For packets containing complete information write to: The Rev. Roger A. Pickering, 51 Woodale Rd., Philadelphia, Pa. 19118.



SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF DEAF PARENTS—The pictured staff members and interpreters at San Fernando Valley State College, Northridge, California, learned signs from their deaf parents. They are (top row, standing): Professor Carl Kirchner, director of the Secondary Teacher Training Program; Virginia Lee Hughes, supervisor of interpreting services; Phil Giambaresi and Barbara Lungren, interpreters; Professor Louie J. Fant, lecturer in education and drama; and Carolyn Preston, interpreter. Seated are interpreters Sharon Neumann, Faye Wilkie and Barbara Brandt.



SMITH-STECKER NUPTIALS—Etta Smith and Russell Stecker were married on December 19, 1970, in Canoga Park, California, and went to Acapulco and Mexico City for their honeymoon. They are now residing in Anaheim. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Roy Smith of Canoga Park and he is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Herman Stecker of Hyattsville, Maryland. The newlyweds graduated from Gallaudet College and she recently received her master's degree from San Fernando Valley State College. They are both teachers at Los Alamitos High School, a day school for the deaf. The groom is now president of the Pacific Coast Deaf Bowling Association.

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VIKTOR BUBNOV of Russia points his finger on his nose, saying it was a tough race to beat Finland's Timo Karvonen to win a gold medal in the 12.5 kilometer cross country race. He was timed in 55 minutes 2.8 seconds while Karvonen finished in 55 minutes 40.8 seconds.



TIMO KARVONEN of Finland passed three Soviet racers near the finish line to win the 22.5 kilometer cross country title in 1 hour 24 minutes 14.5 seconds. He started 20th, while the other three Russians began 7th, 13th and 18th. Tapping on Timo's shoulder is FRIDTJOF TENDON of Norway, chairman of CISS Ski Technical Committee, who was recently elected to the CISS Executive Board.

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John Cordano Passes

John Cordano, 78, of St. Joseph, Mich. passed away on December 9, 1970. A product of the Illinois School for the Deaf, he retired in 1962 from Auto Specialties with the longest tenure of any employee at that time. He joined the firm in 1914 when it was located in Joliet, Ill., and moved with it to St. Joseph in 1917. Survivors beside his widow, the former Etta Karch, include two sons, Robert of Muskegon, Mich., and Waldo, a teacher at the Wisconsin School for the Deaf, Delavan.

VII World Winter Games At Adelboden

Tamara Marcinuk Of USA And Vittorio Palatini Of Italy Again Win Two Gold Medals Each

Switzerland Wins Team Championship As Theo Steffen Leads Swiss to 1-2-3-4 Men's Special Slalom Finish; Russia Gets All Medals in Cross Country Races; Next Winter Games Will Be Held at Lake Placid, New York, in 1975; Jerald M. Jordan Is New President of CISS

By ART KRUGER, Sports Editor

7530 Hampton Avenue #303

Hollywood, Ca. 90046

We feel our sojourn in Adelboden, Switzerland, for the VII World Winter Games for the Deaf was too short as we had a wonderful 12 days there.

Adelboden, set amidst a marvelous mountain scenery on a sunny terrace, 4,600 feet above sea level, is the largest winter resort of the Bernese Oberland region.

Nevada Palace, a typical Swiss first-class hotel facing the mountains, was our headquarters in this charming mountain village. Owing to its fine situation, its cozy hall, writing and playing rooms and accurate service, Nevada Palace is the leading hotel in Adelboden.

The opening ceremony of the Winter Games on Monday morning, January 25, 1971, as well as the closing ceremony on Friday afternoon, January 29, took place at the ice skating rink of Nevada Palace.

When we arrived at Adelboden Tuesday afternoon, January 19, 1971, we learned that the downhill had been thrown off the schedule. A poor course caused that race to be cancelled. They said that the downhill was dangerous because of a long, icy and steep course which was too fast. In place of the cancelled downhill, the second run of giant slalom was a substitute event.

Giant slalom is a controlled downhill. The gates are wider than in slalom and much farther apart. This event combines the speed of the downhill race with the technical skills of the slalom and is the favorite of many skiing competitors. A giant slalom must be read and remembered. The course setter does his best to create problems for the skier. They must be solved before the race. Since there is more room available than in the slalom, runners use it keeping their turns round and fast. If the course is light, slalom skis are used; if it is open, downhill skis are preferred.

Competitors in this event stay low between gates and straighten up for turns. The body is kept in motion for maximum acceleration, avoiding slipping. Runners skate to get the next gate high, with overall speed being the answer. In slalom the quick reverse shoulder turn is used, in giant slalom the rotation turn.

As for slalom, it is the real test of technical skills on skis. The course is marked out with flags, and two flags of the same color form a "gate." The skier is required to pass with both feet between the flags. He is constantly observed by gatekeepers for mistakes. To perform well in the slalom a skier must be quick,

possess explosive reflexes, be well balanced and aggressive. One must "read" a course and remember it, gate by gate. At the speed the slalom runner is moving there is no time to look for the next gate. It is imperative to stay close to the inside flag when turning; if hit it may upset both balance and rhythm.

Slalom runners today ski in a high position. The skis are close together in order to prevent their straddling a gate. The skis are short and light to allow for quick turning. A good slalom slope is hard, even icy; therefore the ski edges must be sharpened just right for the skiing surface. Slalom runners lean forward when it's steep for tip pressure and accuracy in turning. They also maintain maximum speed without losing control.

The alpine events (giant slalom and slalom) were supposed to take place on the Kuonisberg, about 6,000 feet above sea level, but bad conditions caused the races to be moved and held on the Tschenentalp, about 7,000 feet high. The course is easily reached by the chairlift Schwandfeldspitz, starting near the tourist office in the center of the village.

The cross country flat races and relay events took place on the Engstligenalp,



WINTER GAMES CEREMONIES—Left: Alfons Bundi of Zurich, Switzerland, chairman of the Organizing Committee of the VII World Winter Games for the Deaf held at Adelboden, Switzerland, January 25-29, 1971, welcomes participants and visitors. Right: Teams from participating nations line up on the Nevada Palace ice rink for the CISS review at the beginning of the Games.



THE USA CONTINGENT was the hit of the parade of participating nations with their red, white and blue stars and stripes "Captain America" outfits. Hats were donated by Kristin International, Ltd., of Turin, New York; sweaters by Demetre Ski Sweaters of Seattle, Washington, and pants by Bonnie Bell Cosmetics of Lakewood, Ohio. The parade route was through the main street of the cozy village of Adelboden.

6,500 feet high. It is easily reached by cableway Birg, but it took us a cab to get there.

It is interesting to note that four years ago at Berchtesgaden, West Germany, Tamara Marcinuk of USA and Vittorio Palatini of Italy were the only two alpine racers to win two gold medals each, and Theo Steffen of Switzerland took the slalom crown.

This year at Adelboden, Marcinuk and Palatini again were the only alpine competitors to capture two gold medals apiece, and Steffen retained his slalom title.

Thirteen women and 45 men from all countries participated in the alpine events, while 10 women and 27 men from eight nations competed in the cross country races. Altogether 95 skiers representing 13 countries took part in the Adelboden Games.

Biggest surprise of the week was that in the first run of the giant slalom on Tuesday morning, when Helene Sonderegger, a 12-year-old lass from Switzerland, upset Tamara Marcinuk of Fitchburg, Massachusetts, as she negotiated the 42-gate, 280-meter drop course in 1 minute 24.34 seconds. Tamara was clocked in 1:27.65. Ingrid Klingenstein of West Germany was third in 1:30.12.

Was Tamara mad? Yes, she was! She complained that someone applied the wrong kind of wax to her skis. There are four kinds of wax, all different colors—red, yellow, blue and white. It is imperative to study waxing—you cannot win on slow skis. So Tamara had to see the right kind of wax on her skis for the next alpine event—the second run of the giant slalom on Wednesday morning. Tamara then proved that she was a better alpine competitor than Helene Sonderegger as she easily beat Helene in 1 minute 18.45 seconds. Miss Sonderegger finished second in 1:21.11, and Ingrid Klingenstein again placed third in 1:27.11.

Vittorio Palatini of Italy won both runs of men's giant slalom, first on Tuesday in 1:13.15, and again on Wednesday in 1:10.14.

Jarlath Crowe of Northampton, Massachusetts, probably the best USA male deaf skier, finished ninth in the first run of the giant slalom in 1:24.59, and was 16th in the second run in 1:21.67.

It is to be remembered that there were 44 competitors in the giant slalom. Well, Eugene Scott Sigota of Bronx, New York, did well as he was in 13th place with a fine time of 1:26.10, and that was in the first run.

Also in the first run, Dick Roberts of Gloversville, New York, started 56th and by that time, the course was pretty well chopped up, so he did well to finish 15th in 1:27.23. And Hansmartin Keller of Switzerland, who started 55th, surprised us by taking a silver medal in 1:18.62, but in the second run he placed 30th. Neither Sigota nor Roberts finished the second run, as both fell after a fast start.

The special slalom held on Thursday morning was probably the most difficult of three alpine events, as four women and nine men were disqualified for missing gates, and one woman and nine men didn't finish as they fell and abandoned the race. Even Vittorio Palatini, who is considered the world's No. 1 deaf alpine skier, was disqualified in the first heat.

Tamara Marcinuk captured her second gold medal and third medal when she took the women's special slalom. She was clocked 1 minute 25.07 seconds for two runs over at least 550-yard course. She also had the best times in both heats, 41.23 and 43.84 seconds, respectively. Her closest competitor again was Helene Sonderegger, who finished second in 1:26.11 (42.03 and 44.08 respectively).

And Theo Steffen led the Swiss to a 1-2-3-4 finish as he retained his men's special slalom championship in 1 minute 18.99 seconds, 36.49 seconds in the first heat and 42.50 in the second run. His time for the first heat was tops, but his second run time was third best.

Eugene Sigota had sixth best time in the first heat in 39.78 but was disqualified in the second run. Jarlath Crowe was seventh in the first heat in 39.89, but fell near the finish line in the second run and was able to finish in 53.55 for a combination of two heats in 1:33.44.

George Balsley of West Chatham, Massachusetts, who finished disappointing in both runs of the giant slalom, placing 38th and 31st, respectively, was the best among the Americans in the men's special slalom as he finished ninth in 1:29.75.

Today with the emphasis on concentration and specialization it is considered better to be tops in one event rather than "just good" in all three alpine events. Scoring for all three events is the same, the shortest elapsed time over a given course. Combined scoring is disappearing. For this very reason the CISS decided not to award medals to winners of alpine combination.

If there were medals for the alpine combination, Tamara Marcinuk would be tops among women with 24.57 points and Clemens Rinderer of Switzerland would be the best among men with 77.48 points.

Only 5 women and 19 men were able to finish in all three alpine events. Among Americans were Tamara Marcinuk, Susan Stokes (Logan, Utah), Jarlath Crowe, George Balsley and Bob Holmes of Spokane, Washington.

Barbara Hayes of Seattle, Washington, was the biggest disappointment of the week as she was disqualified in all three alpine events after finishing third, second and third respectively. She, however, was surprised to receive a big Swiss horn and a bunch of flowers at the CISS banquet on Friday evening for having the

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hardest luck of all ski competitors. She is 17 years old.

Russia, Norway and Finland got all their medals in the cross country races.

Cross country is the way to travel on skis. The skier does not run, but glides. The 5 Km (approximately 3 miles) and the 10 Km (approximately 6 miles) are the sprint distances. The 30 Km is the ski marathon. In these events the skier goes up and down and actually needs more skill than the alpine skier does, in addition to more wind.

The successful cross country skier needs stamina, a keen sense of balance and a desire for the outdoors. Much time is required in training for any endurance test such as this. Actually the Nordic skier will find technical ability as helpful as the alpine skier does conditioning.

Cross country skis are thin and light. The poles are long. The boots are even different, very light with a flexible sole. Heavy clothing is not recommended, even in cold weather. The cross country skier warms up quickly running up the hills. **Waxing a cross country ski is a science; an accurate record of snow temperature and consistency must be kept constantly. If the right "glue" is used the skier really travels.** The cross country skier makes certain the entire body is in motion when running and avoids becoming completely "winded." It is wise to watch food consumption prior to entering a race.

Viktor Bubnov of Russia defeated Finland's best cross country competitor, Timo Karvonen, in the 12.5 kilometer race held on Tuesday afternoon. Their times were 55 minutes 2.9 seconds and 55 minutes 40.8 seconds, respectively.

However, in the 22.5 kilometer race held on Thursday afternoon, Timo Karvonen passed three Soviet racers near the finish line to take a gold medal in 1 hour 24 minutes and 14.5 seconds.

In the women's 5 kilometer race held also on Tuesday afternoon, Anne Marit Nostvik of Norway was the winner in 25 minutes 0.7 seconds. **Susan Mozzer was the only American in the cross country competition. She was 10th in this race, but she made much improvement in time as she was clocked in 37 minutes 51.5 seconds.**

Only Norway and Russia competed in the women's 3x5 kilometer cross country relay, and the Norwegian threesome of Bente Holberg, Ingrid Storedale and Anne Marit Nostvik won this race in 1 hour 12 minutes 54.7 seconds. Seven nations participated in the men's 3x7.5 kilometer CC relay. The Soviet relay combination composed of Vladimir Siamtemov, Valeri Koviadin and Viktor Bubnov defeated the Finnish threesome in 1 hour 24 minutes 47.0 seconds. **Timo Karvonen raced the fastest relay leg in 26 minutes 59.9 seconds.**

It was interesting to note that two Summer Games distance runners took part in the cross country races. Adam Kut of Poland, gold medalist in the 3,000 meter steeplechase and 5,000 meter run at the Yugo 69 Games, placed 10th in the 12.5



SURPRISE SKIER of the VII World Winter Games for the Deaf held at Adelboden, Switzerland, January 25-29, 1971: Swiss lass **HELENE SONDEREGGER**, only 12 years old, gave our Tamara Marcinek good competition in all three alpine events. She upset Tamara in the first run of the giant slalom to take a gold medal but was runnerup to Tamara in the next two alpine events.

Km race and 15th in the 22.5 Km race. And Reidar Brenden of Norway, gold medal winner in the 1,500 meter run at the 1961 Helsinki Games who placed fourth in the 3,000 meter steeplechase at the 1969 Belgrade Games, did very well in the cross country races as he finished fifth and ninth in the respective races.

Top six finishers:

GIANT SLALOM

Women: 1) Helene Sonderegger, Switzerland, 1:24.34; 2) Tamara Marcinek, USA, 1:27.65; 3) Ingrid Klingenstein, West Germany, 1:30.12; 4) Elisabeth Koster, Switzerland, 1:31.81; 5) **Diana Sigoda, USA, 1:43.62**; 6) Lauren, Canada, 1:45.69. (Susan Stokes was 7th in 1:48.12, and Barbara Hayes was disqualified after placing 3rd.)

Men: 1) Vittorio Palatini, Italy, 1:13.15; 2) Hansmartin Keller, Switzerland, 1:18.62; 3) Clemens Rinderer, Switzerland, 1:19.53; 4) Andre Duchosal, France, 1:19.79; 5) Theo Steffen, Switzerland, 1:20.17; 6) Hans Lie, Norway, 1:20.32; 7) Hubert Kreutzer, Switzerland, 1:23.00. (Jarlath Crowe was 9th in 1:24.59; Eugene Scott Sigoda, 13th, 1:26.10; Richard Roberts, 15th, 1:27.23; Robert Holmes, 30th, 1:37.86; Larry Ottem, 32nd, 1:40.58, and George Balsley, 38th, 2:12.66.)

GIANT SLALOM (In place of Downhill)

Women: 1) Tamara Marcinek, USA, 1:18.45; 2) Helene Sonderegger, Switzerland, 1:21.11; 3) Ingrid Klingenstein, West Germany, 1:27.11; 4) Elisabeth Koster, Switzerland, 1:31.92; 5) **Susan Stokes, USA, 1:32.56**; 6) Margrit d'Epagnier, Switzerland, 1:32.64. (Barbara Hayes finished 2nd, but was disqualified. Diana Sigoda, too, was disqualified.)

Men: 1) Vittorio Palatini, Italy, 1:10.14; 2) Clemens Rinderer, Switzerland, 1:12.15; 3) Theo Steffen, Switzerland, 1:13.95; 4) Hans Lie, Norway, 1:15.03; 5) Jakob Schmid, Switzerland, 1:16.91; 6) Gerard Labrecque, Canada, 1:17.10. (Jarlath Crowe finished 16th in 1:21.67; Robert Holmes, 21st, 1:28.88; George Balsley, 31st, 2:01.86, and Dan Miller, 32nd, 2:34.38. Both Eugene Sigoda and Richard Roberts did not finish.)

SPECIAL SLALOM (Two Runs)

Women: 1) Tamara Marcinek, USA, 1:25.07; 2) Helene Sonderegger, Switzerland, 1:26.11; 3) Christa Feest, West Germany, 1:37.53; 4) Elisabeth Koster, Switzerland, 1:40.50; 5) Elfriede Huber, West Germany, 1:52.27; 6) Margrit d'Epagnier, Switzerland, 1:57.03; 7) Susan Stokes, USA, 2:15.69. (Barbara Hayes again was disqualified after finishing 3rd. Diana Sigoda was disqualified in first run.)

Men: 1) Theo Steffen, Switzerland, 1:18.99; 2) Clemens Rinderer, Switzerland, 1:19.73; 3)

Jakob Schmid, Switzerland, 1:20.12; 4) Hubert Kreutzer, Switzerland, 1:23.56; 5) Detlof Heymann, West Germany, 1:25.45; 6) Rudolf Hofer, Italy, 1:25.61. (George Balsley placed 9th in 1:29.75; Jarlath Crowe, 15th, 1:33.44; Richard Roberts, 24th, 1:56.17, and Larry Ottem, 25th, 2:02.04. Eugene Sigoda was disqualified in 2nd run. Robert Holmes was 19th in 1:34.85.)

ALPINE COMBINATION

Women: 1) Tamara Marcinek, USA, 24.57; 2) Helene Sonderegger, Switzerland, 28.88; 3) Elisabeth Koster, Switzerland, 236.55; 4) **Susan Stokes, USA, 474.61**; 5) Elfriede Huber, West Germany, 598.79.

Men: 1) Clemens Rinderer, Switzerland, 77.48; 2) Theo Steffen, Switzerland, 92.04; 3) Jakob Schmid, Switzerland, 144.88; 4) Rudolf Hofer, Italy, 225.94; 5) Brynjulf Dammen, Norway, 240.20; 6) Augustin Kneissl, West Germany, 243.02. (Jarlath Crowe placed 8th at 268.65; Robert Holmes, 17th, 409.39, and George Balsley, 19th, 830.49.)

WOMEN'S 5-KILOMETER CROSS COUNTRY

1) A. M. Nostvik, Norway, 25:00.7; 2) K. Goriowa, Russia, 26:37.3; 3) B. Holberg, Norway, 27:30.0; 4) Marja Kulmsla, Finland, 28:41.7; 5) T. Azmukova, Russia, 28:50.3; 6) I. Stordale, Norway, 30:07.7. (Susan Mozzer of USA finished 10th in 37:51.5.)

MEN'S 12.5-KILOMETER CROSS COUNTRY

1) Viktor Bubnov, Russia, 55:02.9; 2) Timo Karvonen, Finland, 55:40.8; 3) Valeri Koviadin, Russia, 57:10.9; 4) Kahto Hokka, Finland, 57:35.4; 5) Reidar Brenden, Norway, 58:05.5; 6) Vladimir Siamtonov, Russia, 58:35.4.

MEN'S 22.5-KILOMETER CROSS COUNTRY

1) Timo Karvonen, Finland, 1:24:14.5; 2) Viktor Bubnov, Russia, 1:25:23.9; 3) Valeri Koviadin, Russia, 1:27:29.8; 4) Vladimir Siamtonov, Russia, 1:29:58.2; 5) Terja Karlson, Norway, 1:32:29.8; 6) Kahto Hokka, Finland, 1:32:46.4.

WOMEN'S 3x5.0 KILOMETER CROSS COUNTRY RELAY

1) Norway (Bente Holberg, 25:04.8, Ingrid Storedale, 24:43.7, Anne Marit Nostvik, 23:06.2), 1:12:54.7; 2) Russia, 1:13:41.7.

MEN'S 3x7.5 KILOMETER CROSS COUNTRY RELAY

1) Russia (Vladimir Siamtonov, 29:02.0, Valeri Koviadin, 28:29.4, Viktor Bubnov, 27:15.6), 1:24:47.0; 2) Finland, 1:26:13.9; 3) Norway, 1:26:32.3; 4) Sweden, 1:30:55.7; 5) Poland, 1:39:27.8; 6) Switzerland, 1:40:30.1; 7) West Germany, 1:45:57.3.

Tamara Marcinek of USA, Helene Sonderegger of Switzerland, Clemens Rinderer of Switzerland, Viktor Bubnov of Russia, Valeri Koviadin of Russia and Timo Karvonen of Finland were the competitors who won three medals each. Tamara led in gold—two. And she received a special award from the village of Adelboden for being the outstanding skier of the VII World Winter Games for the Deaf.

Switzerland finally dethroned Norway as champion of the Winter Games and received a two-foot cup.

Medal standings:

	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
Switzerland	2	5	3	10
Russia	2	3	2	7
Norway	2	0	2	4
U.S.A.	2	1	0	3
Finland	1	2	0	3
West Germany	0	0	3	3
Italy	2	0	0	2
	11	11	10	32

Other nations participating but failing to get a medal were Austria, Canada, France, Poland, Sweden and Yugoslavia.

Despite the fact we got only three medals, we were proud of our USA Deaf Ski Team. We did well, although we could have won about five more medals, had Barbara Hayes not missed gates and Jarlath Crowe not fallen.

Win or lose, we made new friends, had



NI ORSI, a former member of the USA Olympic Team and coach of the USA Deaf Ski Team, encourages TAMARA MARCINEK before she began her second run of the giant slalom. She proved that she is still the best deaf woman alpine skier in the world when she defeated Helena Sonderegger in the next two events after being upset by Helene in the first run of the giant slalom.

wonderful memories of our experiences abroad and brought new prestige to this great land of ours.

Skiing equipment consists of boots, skis, release bindings, poles, goggles, ski pants (waterproofed), long underwear, sweater parka (water and wind proof), socks, and leather mitts or gloves. **A person's size, weight and skiing ability determine what size skis and poles should be obtained.**

Thanks to Simon Carmel, team director, who was able to get the leading ski equipment firms to donate all of those things except parka, racing pants and sweater to our USA Deaf Ski Team for the Adelboden Games.

Head Ski & Sports Wear, Inc., Columbia, Maryland, gave navy parkas, racing pants and sweaters to our team at **COST**. The parka sells for \$80 retail, and \$38.50 wholesale, but Head charged us for only \$25.75, which is the cost, and also the racing pants for only \$30 (retail price \$75), and sweater \$15 (\$30 retail price).

Below are items donated:

A & T SKI CO., Seattle, 9 pairs of K-2 skis.
G. H. BASS & CO., Wilton, Maine, cross country race skis, boots and poles to Susan Mozzer.

BECONTA, INC., Elmsford, New York, 23 pairs of Grand Prix and Look Nevada bindings.

NEW YORK DAILY NEWS, New York, New York, 40 USA Flag patches.

BONNIE BELL COSMETICS, Lakewood, Ohio, 20 pairs of "Captain America" warm-up pants, and 20 cosmetic kits.

COLLINS SKI PRODUCTS, INC., Bergenfield, New Jersey, 20 ski locks.

DEMETRE SKI SWEATERS, Seattle, 20 white sweaters with stars and stripes on sleeves.

DUOFOLD, INC., Mohawk, New York, 20 thermal underwears.

THE GARICA SKI CORP., Teaneck, New Jersey, 20 Allsop ski boot bags, 18 pairs of Allsop ski poles, 20 pairs of sunglasses and 18 pairs of ski goggles.

THE LANGE COMPANY, Broomfield, Colorado, 15 pairs of Lange competition ski boots, and 20 ski bags.

HERBERT G. SCHWARZ SKI IMPORTS, Los Angeles, 10 ski helmets.

SILVA, INC., LaPorte, Indiana, cross country skis, poles, apparel, boots, waxes, etc.

WHITE STAG MFG. CO., Portland, Oregon, 20 pairs of red warmup pants.

WIGWAM MILLS, INC., Sheboygan, Wisconsin, 70 pairs of Innsbruck socks, 24 ski caps, 24 pairs of Solaris silk socks.

WOLVERINE WORLD WIDE, INC., Rockford, Michigan, 20 pairs of after-ski boots,

9 pairs of Rossignol skis, and 20 pairs of leather ski gloves.

KRISTIN INTERNATIONAL, LTD., Turin, New York, 20 "USA Flag" caps ("Forever KI-19").

CHAPSTICK CO., Lynchburg, Virginia, 79 chapsticks.

HICKOCK MFG. CO., Rochester, New York, 24 hang-up suspenders.

Our hearty thanks go to these generous donors. Also our thanks should go to Hans Oester, manager of SPORHTHAUS OESTER of Adelboden, Switzerland, for free service in mounting the bindings on our skis as well as for other courtesies.

In addition, at this writing we received donations totaling \$18,607.11, and this was enough to cover all fares and land costs of 13 skiers (5 men and 8 women), the coach, the team manager, the team director and two members of the USA-WGD Committee who made the trip. Only Trudy Ainslee of Minneapolis and Alan Gifford of Fairhaven, Massachusetts, could not make it to Adelboden.

CISS WORLD CONGRESS NOTES: The meeting took place at the auditorium of "Kirchgemeindehaus, a village school . . . There were three sessions of the meeting held on Saturday afternoon and evening and Sunday afternoon . . . Delegates from 24 nations attended the meeting with Art Kruger and Simon Carmel representing the USA and the AAAD . . . Only Kasimir Wlostowski of Poland, first vice president of the CISS, was absent . . . All India Sports Council of the Deaf was acknowledged as an authorized representative of the sports of the deaf in India . . . Jerry Jordan capably presented his rule revision report . . . Now the CISS Executive Board is composed of a president, two vice presidents, one secretary-treasurer, and six technical members, all of them elected for four years and whose orders are renewed every two years in rotation during the Summer and Winter Games . . . In the past there were eight members of the Board . . . **It was agreed where a difference exists between the English and French texts, the English shall prevail . . .**

It is official that the next Summer Games, the 12th edition, will take place at Malmo, Sweden, the last week of July 1973 . . . World record of Joe Michiline in the pole vault at 4.25 meters (14 ft., 2 in.) made at Washington, D.C., on May 17, 1969, was accepted . . . Also ratified was Harold Foster's world mark of 1.98 meters (6 ft. 5 in.) accomplished on May 10, 1969, at Washington, D.C. . . . USA won over Norway for the hostship of the VIII Winter Games, which will take place at Lake Placid, N.Y., in February 1975 . . . The terms of Pierre Bernhard of France, Oswald Dahlgren of Sweden, Jerry Jordan of USA and Eugene Fraiture of Belgium expired but they were eligible for re-election. Only Dahlgren and Jordan were reelected . . . Five younger men were nominated for the board and the following four men were elected: Knud Sondergaard of Denmark, Fridtjof Tenden of Norway, Friedrich Waldow of West Germany and Mr. Abraham of Hungary. Holdovers on the board were Wlostowski, Francesco Rubino of Italy, Carl Eric Martola of Finland and Drago Vukotic

of Yugoslavia . . . After this meeting, the board met to elect officers, and Jordan was elected president over Rubino, 6 to 3 votes. Rubino and Vukotic were made first and second vice presidents, respectively, and Dahlgren remained as secretary-treasurer.

Now Jim Barrack, tour director, and we will tell you about our unforgettable three week stay in Europe.

Saturday night, January 17, the USA Deaf Ski Team enplaned on a KLM jet leaving JFK Airport at 7 o'clock for Amsterdam. Prior to departure a press conference was held by the United States Ski Association with its president present for the picture taking ceremonies. The squad was further encouraged by the presence of a good number of New York deaf residents and a farewell and good luck speech given by Norm Finkelstein, president of the EAAD.

Upon arrival in Amsterdam we were met by KLM's tour receptionist, who ushered us through the terminal to its duty-free stores, then on to our Geneva departure gate—all in a mere 45 minutes. By 8:30 a.m. our flight on KLM was underway and we arrived at Geneva on time at 9:45 a.m. Our Kuoni agent met us at the customs exit gate and ushered us to our waiting bus, and there Barbara Hayes, who flew with her parents from Seattle over the pole to Geneva, met us and traveled with us. After all bags and ski equipment were safely aboard our private motorcoach, we were on our way through the beautiful winter wonderland of Switzerland. **When we sighted Lake Geneva, we were overjoyed, for Lake Geneva meant Montreux, and Montreux meant Chillon, and Chillon had always been to us a castle of romance.** We enjoyed watching Lac Leman, blue and unruffled in the calm of a winter morning. Then "Chillon's snow-white battlement" rose before us. Rising out of the shining mirror in towers and turrets, surrounded by the clearest of



It was a tough week for 17-year-old BARBARA HAYES of Seattle, Washington, as she was disqualified in all three alpine events after finishing third, second and third, respectively.

lakes, backed by a mass of verdure, shadowed by the snow-clad Alps, this historic pile is one of the most imposing old castles in all Europe.

We arrived at our Hotel Europe with its homelike atmosphere around noon in the resort city of Montreux. After checking into our respective rooms, many in pairs scattered through the busy city streets for some sightseeing and window shopping along its many quaint stores. The weather was cloudy and the cold winds made it chilly for those who made long walks. After a hearty dinner, many went out for more sightseeing, and some turned in early to get ready for the next day's trip.

Tuesday, January 19, found us all up by 6 a.m. with a very light continental breakfast of rolls, jelly, coffee, tea and hot chocolate being served. By 8 a.m. we were aboard our bus for a short orientation drive up and down around this beautiful resort city and we stopped at Chillon just prior to our exit from Montreux. We were a little too early as the doors of the castle had not opened to the general public yet, but the maintenance men let us go in and we eagerly paid homage to the immortal landmark, rambled through its halls and dungeons, found Lord Byron's name carved on one of the seven famous columns in the prison of Bonivard that lies beneath the water-surface: Lines from "The Prisoner of Chillon" that we had learned as a boy, came to us:

**"Below the surface of the lake
The dark vault lies wherein we lay;
We heard it ripple night and day;
Sounding o'er our heads it knocked;
And I have felt the winter's spray
Wash through the bars when winds were high
And wanton in the happy sky."**

By 10 a.m. we were on our way again, passing through Bulle and over the Jaun Pass to Grubenwald where we had lunch at a mountaintop restaurant, The Schloessli, and in this house we found a rich collection of antique and rustic furniture and various utensils. After lunch we motored through Spiez and Frutigen and arrived at Adelboden a little after 3 p.m. we checked into our "home" the Nevada Palace, the largest hotel in this ski resort. After room assignments, unpacking and browsing around the hotel, we met in the hotel lobby lounge to enjoy a fireside chat until dinner at 7 p.m. which lasted an hour. **Its five-course dinner was a prelude of dinners and meals to come during our 12-day stay there. Not one dinner or lunch was duplicated and we savored the many delicious dishes they served.** The first night's curfew went into effect at 9:30 p.m. and the team obeyed this requirement nobly during the training period and during actual competition. We had a good team and we were proud of them as not one violation was reported.

After the team members went to their rooms under curfew orders, we strolled through the town in a light snow which started to fall mixed with rain. On our way back to the Nevada Palace, we stopped

in the Alte Taverne which is a stone's throw from the hotel to get a taste of Swiss entertainment. The tavern, which is part of the hotel, is of log cabin construction with pure Swiss design of hand-engraved scriptures on its front doors and supporting beams and paneling. Upon entering, one feels very cozy with its interior even more Swiss with wooden tables and chairs, its dimly lit rooms, and a three-piece band pounding out a steady tempo of popular music while its patrons enjoyed umpteen gallons of foamy ale. Much to our surprise, they served a kettle full of Swiss-made spaghetti to all in the Taverne that night all on the house with gallons of ale to wash it down. We straggled back to our rooms around midnight and made the necessary room check of all skiers. All were in dozing soundly dead-tired from the long day.

Wednesday, January 20, found us making our rounds of the rooms waking everyone at 7 a.m. with repeated reminders that breakfast was at 7:30 a.m. at which time all showed up. We then scurried over to the tourist information office and got the necessary ski lift passes for our team. After distribution of the passes, the team met at the local ski shop around 10 a.m. to have the bindings installed on their skis and then all went up the ski lift to the top of the mountain to practice for two hours. We went up to watch our skiers and also to take in the breathtaking view from this majestic mountain-top. We had to pinch ourselves to make sure it all was not just a fantastic dream. By 1 p.m. all had lunch at the Nevada, and immediately after lunch, **our skiers went to the hotel's basement to scrape the used ski wax off their skis and sanded same clean and smooth for a new wax coating application.** With this chore done, all skiers took an afternoon nap until dinner. By 8:30 p.m. all went to their rooms following curfew regulation. We, along with Coach Ni Orsi, Team Director Simon Carmel and Team Manager Gary Mortenson, enjoyed the entertainment and ale at the Alte Taverne till midnight. Prior to hitting the sack, we made the usual room check and found all in soundly snoring.

Thursday, January 21, after breakfast we sauntered over to the tourist information office to pick up the program booklets, change of schedule announcements and the banquet tickets. Then up the ski lift to the top of the mountain where we met the Antoine Dresses of Liege, Belgium. Despite the strong gusts of wind and extreme biting cold temperature, we chatted and watched our team practice till noontime. After-lunch naps were our forte, and we enjoyed several, mixed with daily afternoon strolls through the shopping area of the cozy town. For a change, in the evening, we took in a local movie which was enjoyed despite its German dialogue and a Manhattan gold smuggling plot. On our way back to our hotel, we stopped in the Taverne and met Alfons Bundi, chairman of the Organizing Committee of the VII Winter Games; Fridtjof Tenden, delegate from Norway; William



ANNE MARIT NOSTVIK of Norway prepared well before starting the women's 5-kilometer cross-country race and won it in 25 minutes 0.7 seconds.

McGovern, delegate from Canada, and Vittorio Ieralla, delegate from Italy. More gallons of ale whiled away the time, and we hit the sack well past midnight.

Friday, January 22, in the morning we strolled through the village and met Jerry Jordan and wife Shirley who were shopping. After lunch at the hotel and with nothing else to do and the village air so clean, crisp and invigorating, we made a two-mile hike up the village roads, and down a snowy hill back to our hotel and watched a curling match. After dinner **we all joined in writing postcards to our many ski equipment donors throughout the United States. Well over 150 cards were signed by the team members, not counting their personal cards.** After all went to their rooms, we went over to the Taverne and met Shirley, Jerry's cousin from Rome, Italy, and a few tourists from Norway. We had a nice time chatting, and watching the Taverne's star—Moses La Marr of "Porgy and Bess" fame, sing several songs, as well as a special song, "Ole Man River," for the American team whom he liked very much. Past midnight found us making the usual room check with all soundly asleep and warmly bundled up.

Saturday, January 23—more shopping at the village stores, window browsing and bumping into countless deaf foreigners along the way all morning. After lunch we attend the CISS World Congress which took the whole afternoon. Dinner at the hotel was a welcome change, then back to the CISS meeting from 8 p.m. till 11 p.m. For once we bypassed the Taverne on our way back to the hotel, well past midnight. And much to our pleasure Simon served us in our hotel room an egg omelette from the Taverne kitchen. Ah, yes, we made the regular room check—all were in, bless their hearts, the tired kids.

Sunday, January 24, in the afternoon we attended the CISS meeting. The USA along with Norway bid for hostship of the

1975 Winter Games and this undoubtedly was the highlight of the confab. After two unsatisfactory vote counts, the delegates were asked to state their preference, and the new count showed the USA with 28 votes to Norway's 19. We and Simon met near the stage for a victorious hug with the delegates applauding our victory. **And to our surprise all Red countries including Russia voted for USA.** After dinner the team assembled for the march to the village church where all team participants from 13 nations met for a worship service in three languages—French, German and English. For once the curfew of the team was at midnight and a room check made by us showed all were snugly tucked in.

Monday, January 25, after breakfast we were all lined up in front of the Nevada Palace for the short march to the starting point of the parade of the nations approximately five blocks from our hotel. By 9:30 a.m. we were at the starting point, lined up behind the other nations which were in alphabetical order, with the USA contingent next to last in front of the host committee carrying the large CISS flag. **The parade route was through the main street of the small village which was lined with cheering spectators all the way to the Nevada Palace skating rink where the parade ended, and the teams lined up formally for CISS review.** After several lectures, welcome speeches and the formal raising of the CISS flag the ceremony was over and many scurried to the Ice Rink Coffee Shop for warm drinks of coffee, tea and hot chocolate. In the evening Jim took in a movie and came back to the hotel, where he met Art and Jerry who had been chatting in the hotel lobby all evening.

Tuesday, January 26, first day of competition, and after dinner the team members went to their rooms for the 8:30 p.m. curfew, while we attended the CISS entertainment program at the local auditorium. Then we stopped by the Taverne and had our second spaghetti dinner on the house. We hit the sack by midnight after the regular room check of the skiers.

Wednesday, January 27, second day of competition, the evening's dinner was different as we were invited to the hotel's fondue party in the basement nightclub dining room. Moses LaMarr sang for us, while Shirley interpreted. The Jerry Jordans along with his cousin and her boy friend also from Rome, Italy, were our guests that evening. **Surprise of the evening came for Art and Simon, who were presented with handsomely engraved plaques by the team members.** Dancing and chatting till midnight took up the remainder of the wonderful evening.

Thursday, January 28, third day of competition, we were not satisfied with just watching the races from the top the previous two days, and desired to go downhill to the finish line, but with the snow so deep from a heavy blizzard all day the previous day and the hills so steep we undoubtedly could not make it down and back up on foot. Spotting the local snow



After two disappointing showings in the two runs of the giant slalom, **GEORGE BALSLEY** of West Chatham, Massachusetts, proved that he was a good skier, the best of the Americans, in the special slalom, finishing ninth. This event was the most difficult of all three alpine meets as 23 out of 57 competitors were disqualified or did not finish after falling.

plow tractor which packed the snow down on the skiing area, we hitched a ride down along with several other eager spectators. **Once at the finish line, we were thrilled to watch the skiers come across one at a time.** With the races nearly over, we took the tractor back up to the top of the mountain, and hitched a ride on the ski lift to the village streets. After lunch, we took a much-needed nap till 4 p.m. We then rushed over to the Alpenrose Hotel for an invitation snack with the Jerry Jordans, his cousin and her boy friend and Moses LaMarr enjoyed another Swiss dish—**raclette**, a combination of melted cheese and baked potato. Much to our regret, we could hardly finish our dinner at our hotel. Hitting the hay by 10 p.m. we slept soundly for 10 hours.

Friday, January 29, after breakfast we all went back to our rooms to pack up for Sunday's early departure as we would have no time on Saturday with a full-day excursion to Zermatt scheduled. In the afternoon we all assembled at the Nevada Ice Rink for the closing ceremonies and presentation of medals to the winners. After the ceremonies were over, many spectators took pictures of the various teams, the medal winners and apparently **the USA squad with its colorful "Captain America" parade clothes were a big hit with the people.** In the evening we were at the Hotel Adler for the banquet and the hall was jammed with barely enough room to dance. After a delicious meal, many speeches and award presentations to the Organizing Committee by the participating nations, dancing took up the remainder of the evening. On our way back to our hotel we stopped in at the Barron Hotel, the second hotel which had a banquet to satisfy the overflowing crowd which could not enter the Adler along with three piece band. At 1 a.m. we headed for our room dead tired from the long week of activities.

Saturday, January 30, found us up for a 6 a.m. breakfast, and we departed from our hotel by 7 a.m. by motorcoach to Frutigen, where we caught our 8:15 a.m. train for Brig. At Brig, we changed trains and arrived at Zermatt by 11:30 a.m. We had a delicious steak lunch at Hostellerie Tenne. While sightseeing around this beautiful ski resort, one of the most noted of all Alpine climbing centers, we finally glimpsed the famous Matterhorn, 14,780 feet high. Here our heart lay, had lain ever since a picture of the regal peak had been hung in our schoolboy study at Philadelphia to dominate and stimulate everyone who entered the room. Even now we had only to close our eyes and its glittering, beckoning pinnacle floated before us like the vision of swords and angels before Joan of Arc. Its majesty, its imperious sweep into the blue heavens, its romance and tragedies, fired our imagination anew. A consuming desire rose within us to plant our foot upon this most notoriously murderous mountain in Europe. **We will return to Zermatt again some day, preferably in the summer, and climb the Matterhorn.** Taxi sleigh riding took up the balance of the afternoon. We arrived back at Adelboden around 8 p.m. in time for dinner. Many went to their rooms to prepare for the next day's departure for Berlin.

Sunday, January 31, after a light breakfast, we had all our luggage and ski equipment in front of our hotel awaiting our private bus. It arrived at 7 a.m. but the driver refused to come down the slightly steep hill which covered a distance of about half a block. So we had to carry such things up the hill to the bus. In a half hour we were on our road to Zurich. **As we drive through the Interlaken area, we realized that it is the most beautiful of all Switzerland, and by now we have seen almost all of this country.** We arrived at Zurich by 11 a.m. and our Kuoni agent, Ida Kuhn, took care of our ticket check in matters, as well as baggage weighing in. Coach Ni Orsi had to take the ski equipment over to the Swissair cargo terminal as the KLM cargo terminal was closed on Sunday. In doing this he had to remain behind in Zurich and catch another plane and meet us in Berlin. Our Swissair flight departed on time although we had to undergo a strict passenger search procedure due to hijacking last year. Upon arrival at Frankfurt, we changed planes and departed Frankfurt on Pan Am jet to Berlin where we arrived at 3:15 p.m. Our Kuoni agent met us and had our baggage transferred to our waiting bus. At the Parkhotel Zellermayer we had nice rooms, all with private baths in a first class hotel. The meals were good although not as varied as the Nevada Palace. After dinner, all went sightseeing around the West Berlin shopping district and some took in a few night clubs while others enjoyed a movie.

Travelers from the West today can normally reach Berlin only by flying over some part of East Germany. The western half of the city is thus an island out-

post in an area of Soviet influence. This unique position made the former German capital, until the recent encouragement of travel to parts of eastern Europe, almost the only chink in the Iron Curtain from which life "on the other side" could be observed. To enter East Berlin is to enter a different world. Big portraits of Communist leaders used to greet the visitor, people looked poorer and grim-faced. Regimentation was evident even in the new apartment buildings of the Stalin Allee, which all look alike. But today East Berlin is much changed and looks much better, according to those who were there previously.

By contrast, much of the prewar glamor has now returned to West Berlin. Shops are again full of goods and smartly-dressed Berliners crowd the cafes on the glittering Kurfurstendamm, which has taken the place of the Unter den Linden (now in the eastern sector) as a fashionable street. Berlin was probably the most severely devastated of all German cities. Its citizens planted flowers on many of the rubble heaps, turning them into terraced gardens, and now fine modern buildings, such as the magnificent Schiller Theatre, have risen from the ruins. In Dahlem a new museum quarter has been established. Other places of interest in West Berlin which we visited on Monday morning, February 1, are the Schoneberg Rathaus (city hall), where hangs the 10-ton Freedom Bell, presented to the city in 1951, the air lift monument at Tempelhof Airport in the American sector of the city (three pillars curving into space represent the three air corridors by which relief planes arrived at three-minute intervals during the heroic air lift of 1948), the oyster-like Congress Hall, which now serves as a center of international cultural exchange, the Olympic Stadium where Adolph Hitler refused to shake hands with our Jesse Owens after he won his fourth gold medal at the Berlin Olympics in 1936, the Brandenburg Gate, Platzensee (the memorial to victims of the Nazi regime), Charlottenburg Castle and Checkpoint Charlie. In the afternoon, we went through the Checkpoint Charlie to visit sights of East Berlin. In the stimulating atmosphere of his island frontiertown, the West Berliner has adapted himself to a precarious existence with cheerful determination and confidence that some day his city will be restored to its former glories.

In the evening we visited a bowling alley where the West Berlin deaf usually meet and bowl on Monday nights. We also visited West Berlin day school for the deaf on Tuesday morning, and in the evening we also met at least 100 deaf people who were attending a swimming party. A hearing West Berliner whose parents are deaf was our valuable guide during our three days in Berlin. If he were living in the United States he would be a valuable member of our RID, as he has helped the deaf in West Berlin a lot. He works for a local post office. We departed from Berlin on Wednesday afternoon via BEA and arrived at London after 6 p.m.



NEW CISS PRESIDENT—Jerald M. Jordan is the new head of the Comité International des Sports Silencieux, governing body of the World Games for the Deaf, having been elected at the recent meeting at Adelboden, Switzerland. Mr. Jordan is director of the Computer Center at Gallaudet College. He is a graduate of Michigan School for the Deaf and of Gallaudet.

Jerald M. Jordan New CISS President; USA Awarded 1975 Winter Games For Deaf

The Comité International des Sports Silencieux (CISS) Board met in Adelboden, Switzerland, in conjunction with the 1971 Winter Games for the Deaf in late January with 27 nations represented. For the first time, the CISS elected a non-European to its presidency—Jerald M. Jordan of Adelphi, Maryland, director of the computer center at Gallaudet College.

Other officers chosen: Rubino (Italy), first vice president; Vukotic (Yugoslavia), second vice president; Dahlgren (Sweden), secretary-treasurer. The CISS does not elect officers directly; the executive committee elects officers from among itself. Other members of the executive committee: Tenden (Norway), Wadlow (West Germany), Sondergaard (Denmark), Abraham (Hungary), Wlostowski (Poland) and Martola (Finland).

The United States was awarded the next Winter Games to be held at Lake Placid, New York, in 1975.

Malmo, Sweden—across the strait from Copenhagen, Denmark—will be the site of the 1973 World Games for the Deaf. Official dates have not yet been announced but the Games will probably be held in late July.

We spent four days in London, and we've got to tell you that this town figures as the No. 1 city of all cities in our book. That is no snap judgment. We have done a lot

of traveling and have become something of a student of cities—east, west and just about all the major points between.

London is our favorite and next on our

list comes San Francisco. Paris is third, followed by Rome. New York City comes in fifth, which may surprise the many people who consider it to be the real Big Apple. Now there is no question that New York City is unique and has many attractions. We don't want to knock it—after all we used to live there happily for some 10 years. But the fact is that it has become a kind of sooty, smutty, glassy big Erector set in recent years and—for us—has lost a great deal of its charm.

All the others on our list retain their individual charms—their basic characters have as yet been retained. London strikes us as tops because its heavy masculine and majestic quality embodies the kind of ageless strength which has given so much inspiration to the English-speaking world. Hong Kong should probably be on our list. Well, we'll see when we visit Hong Kong some day.

We had seen most of the famous places you and we have read about for years and years, but what pleased us most was an afternoon excursion on Saturday, February 6, to Windsor for an extensive tour of the Royal Castle, and on the way back, grounds and park of Hampton Court Palace built for King Henry VII. Along with

the Kuoni guide, we were fortunate to have Miss Elma Craig of Scotland, who formerly taught at the Ohio School for the Deaf in Columbus. She was an excellent interpreter during our two-day tour of marvelous London. She now is a research fellow at University of Reading, England, and she's studying a new language of signs for deaf children of England. **Our hotel in London was Kennedy Hotel. This hotel has TV in each room, so we were able to watch our country's third touchdown on the moon.**

We left London the morning of Sunday, February 7, for Amsterdam, where we were whisked through the terminal by the same KLM receptionist to our departure gate on a KLM flight to New York and the good old USA. We departed Amsterdam about 45 minutes late, leaving at 2 p.m. The eight-hour flight was uneventful with many taking long naps, some chatting, others mingling with several hearing skiers who are members of the Toledo (Ohio) Ski Club. We got Simon to give them a short magic exhibition especially his famous bra trick. **The hearing skiers were very much pleased with his tricks and they chipped in and donated \$30 to our USA Deaf Ski Team Fund.**

Upon arrival at the JFK Airport at 4 p.m. we went through customs without trouble. Much to our disgust, our previously shipped ski equipment had not arrived at the proper place and the KLM agents were trying to locate it. After a two-hour wait, we were told that the equipment had been mistakenly shipped to San Francisco and was being shipped to JKL via United Airlines. Everyone had various flights to catch on their homeward flights, so we scattered. Team Manager Gary Mortenson of Twin Falls, Idaho, volunteered to remain behind and stay overnight at the JFK Airport to try and pick up our ski equipment and have it shipped to each skier.

All in all, the tour was a tremendous success despite a few minor extra expenses here and there, found customary at all airports. Our hats are off to the Held Travel Bureau of Chicago and the Kuoni Travel Agents, Ltd. of Zurich, Switzerland, for a well-planned tour, another feather in the USA World Games for the Deaf Committee's cap of which the American Athletic Association of the Deaf can be proud. We look for even better things when our athletes go to Malmo, Sweden, and the 1973 Summer Games.



Junior National Association of the Deaf

Promoting the Tomorrow of All the Deaf Youth by Working With the Deaf Youth of Today.

Kenneth V. Shaffer, JDA Executive Editor, 3320 Laurel Court, Falls Church, Va. 22042

A Message That Hits The Nail On The Head

Always we hear the plaintive cry of the teenagers: "What can we do? Where can we go?" The answer is: "Go home! Hang the storm windows, paint the woodwork. Rake the leaves. Mow the lawn. Shovel the walk. Wash the car. Learn to cook. Scrub some floors. Repair the sink. Build a boat. Get a job. Help the minister, priest or rabbi, the Red Cross, the Salvation Army. Visit the sick. Assist the poor. Study your lessons. And then when you are through and not tired—read a book. Your parents do not owe you entertainment. Your village does not owe you recreation facilities. The world does not owe you a living. You owe the world something. You owe it your time and energy and your talents so that no one will be at war or in poverty, or sick, or lonely again. In plain, simple words: Grow up; quit being a crybaby, get out of your dream world and start acting like a man or a lady."—L. D. Harris, Chief of Police, Manassas Park, Virginia.

National Jr. NAD Summer Convention Proposed

National Jr. NAD director Frank Turk has been seriously thinking about having a national Junior NAD week-long summer convention every year. It would be patterned after the idea of Boys' Nation, sponsored by the American Legion. We would like to point out that nothing has been done yet—it's still in the thinking stage.

The general idea would be that the outstanding boy and girl of each school would attend this Jr. NAD Nation for one week, all expenses paid. In schools with over 50 Jr. NADers, it could be two boys and two girls, or something along that line.

We would have two rival teams, meetings, debates, and on the final day an election of national Jr. NAD officers. There would be sightseeing trips, a social and a grand ball at the end of the week. Prominent deaf and hearing leaders would be invited to address the group on certain days between business sessions.

Delegates selected for this honor could be sponsored by their hometown Chamber of Commerce or civic clubs, which would be contacted by the National Association of the Deaf after each student is officially named by his or her school. — Gallaudet Prep News Release.

Mini 'Pinions

Conducted by Janice Serritt,
Gallaudet College, '75

What do you think of the establishment of the Collegiate National Association of the Deaf?

Ray Kennedy, junior from South Carolina:

It is good in that it will aid others from the various states. It will influence Jr. NADers to set their aims to go to college to get a better opportunity in working with the deaf people.

Philip Burns, sophomore from Florida:

I admit that I really don't know much about CNAD, but I feel that it is worthwhile because if it were not established, what would college students do while Jr. NAD is only for the preparatory students and the deaf high school students? It helps college students to develop a cooperativeness between the NAD and the Jr. NAD and prepares them better for their leadership roles after graduation.

Barbara Currie, freshman from Canada:

It is very good for the college students to have more experience of working with deaf people. It will be beneficial to some Canadian students so that, hopefully, they will help to establish more Jr. NAD chapters in Canada.

Richard Bullard, preparatory student from Colorado:

It is good to have the organization because many students here probably have a better chance to get more experience, and they would get along with hearing people better.

Jayna Gottstein, preparatory student from California:

The CNAD is very suitable for the college students. One advantage is that the college students can be members of CNAD while they are not eligible to be members of the Jr. NAD, since the Jr. NAD is only for the preparatory students. Another advantage is that the preparatory students will have a better chance to associate with the upper classmen (CNAD members).

John Levesque, senior from Massachusetts:

The CNAD is a wonderful idea. We need an organization that serves as a go-between for the residential schools that sponsor the Jr. NAD organization and the college. The CNAD also provides excellent training grounds for leadership and group cooperation and harmony for those who have potential and need opportunities to put it to use. The CNAD is a stepping stone or a rung up the ladder for future leaders among the deaf.

Junior NAD Jottings

By JAYNA GOTTSTEIN

MISSOURI . . . The night of November 21 was a big occasion for the girls and boys on both floors of the Kerr and Tate Halls. The school's Junior NAD sponsored an annual Hobo Party. There were several games which included the orange passing game, shoe game dance, balloon flattening game, pillow and broom game.

OREGON . . . The four chairmen of the Junior NAD Chapter made plans for homecoming celebration at OSSD and kept the secret of who was to be queen until the homecoming game. The president of Jr. NAD Chapter, Arlan Howard, spoke, and then Dr. Clatterbuck gave the names of the queen and the princesses for 1970. Janet Nokelby was queen and Cheri Keyser and Marlis Turner were princesses. The OSSD, team won, 80-to-14.

SOUTH DAKOTA . . . Two plays were shown by the students of Jr. NAD Chapter at the South Dakota School on November 13, 1970, in the gym. The judges chose as the best play "Even Exchange."

MAINE . . . The Maine Chapter at the Jr. NAD of the Governor Baxter State School for the Deaf will host the Eastern Regional Deaf Youth Conference on April 22-24, 1971. People from other states will come. Response has been favorable. The theme has been chosen, "Challenges of the Seventies."

MINNESOTA . . . The Minnesota School for the Deaf Jr. NAD Chapter sponsored its third annual Winter Carnival on Saturday, February 6. Its



COLLEGIATE NAD OFFICERS at Gallaudet College, back row, left to right: Ronald Rhodes, sergeant-at-arms, and Jimmie Gibbs, treasurer. Middle row: Robin Kennedy, vice president; Pamela LaBianco, secretary; Virginia Weiner, assistant sponsor; Flo Hershkowitz, head sponsor. Kneeling: Donald Yanke, president.

Maryland Chapter Foots Monthly TTY Bill

Through the kindness of donor Mrs. Gertrude Galloway, a teacher in the intermediate department, the Maryland School for the Deaf now has a TTY (teletypewriter) for anyone desiring to use it. Older students are certainly trained in its operation.

A Phonotype terminal unit which is an integral part of the TTY was donated by the Maryland Association of the Deaf and the school had a telephone. The Maryland Chapter of the Jr. NAD has picked up the monthly telephone tab which amounts to around \$7.

Long distance calls may be made with the understanding that the caller pays the higher toll charge on his or her honor. The Maryland Jr. NADers will be kept indefinitely occupied exploring various methods of raising the funds necessary to pay the telephone bill.

YOUTH LEADERSHIP CAMP

Pengilly, Minnesota

July 20-August 17, 1971

theme was "Disneyland." The afternoon was filled with outdoor activities and the king and queen were crowned on a throne of snow. Reigning over the scene were King Francis Popelka and Queen Diane Jenkins, both seniors and promising leaders of the future.

For details, see page 20

of the March 1971 issue of
THE DEAF AMERICAN

Write to: Gary W. Olsen
Camp Director
1200 E. 42nd St.
Indianapolis, Ind. 46226

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION of the DEAF

Robert O. Lankenau, President

George Propp, Secretary-Treasurer

Frederick C. Schreiber, Executive Secy.



N. A. D.

President's Message

Our Communications Committee chairman has been doing an exhaustive evaluation of the various TTY modems now on the market and available to the deaf consumer.

In the near future, THE DEAF AMERICAN will contain a complete report on these devices and other equipment available, so that our membership can better evaluate the various types and make a more intelligent decision as to what equipment to purchase for their own use.

As the TTY network continues to grow, one notices that donated machines are becoming more difficult to obtain. The alternative is to purchase machines at a price and sell them to the deaf.

Those of you who have been fortunate enough to have acquired a free TTY with only the cost of rewiring to take care of are pretty lucky indeed. Future acquisitions will likely be more costly and maybe difficult to obtain.

However, the fact that the cost of modems has gone down to a more reasonable level, will sort of balance the increase in the cost of TTY machines to go with them. Thus, we urge people who are "thinking" of making use of a TTY to communicate—not to put it off in hopes of obtaining a "free" machine.

The National Association of the Deaf has been reappointed, for a term of three years, as a member of the President's Committee on the Employment of the Handicapped and we will continue to do our part to encourage such employment whenever possible. Your NAD has always been taking an active role in this committee and will continue to do so.

It seems your president is going to have quite a bit of activity ahead of him in the coming months with invitations to attend Jr. NAD workshops in Vancouver, Washington, and Portland, Maine; attend two or three state association conventions; take an active part in several local and national workshops along with the possibility of being a delegate to the World Federation of the Deaf meeting in Paris this summer.

Be sure to read what our Executive Secretary has to say in regards to the possibility of purchasing our own Home Office Building. For years, our membership has reiterated at conventions its desire to own a building of our own. Time and again we have seen opportunity materialize and then for one reason or another fail to jell.

This time we will try harder and it is nothing to be ashamed of to try and fail. What we should be ashamed of is not to try at all.

This will provide our membership with a golden opportunity to voice their feelings and/or back our efforts to obtain something that everyone can call his own, something we can be proud of, something we can point to with pride, and something we can support to the best of our abilities.

Your board can take the initial steps, make sure it is getting what we plan to pay for and see to it that formalities are taken care of. However, it's up to you, our members, to see that we retain what we go after. Without your help we can do nothing—with it, we can move the mountains that stand before us. Let's all put our shoulders to the wagon and move ahead.—Lanky.



HOME OFFICE NOTES

By Frederick C. Schreiber

"Your Notes," my secretary wails and I bridle. "What notes? I just finished them yesterday." Those were for March, she says, and sure enough, it is time for the April deadline and here we are again. Considering the amount of time the Executive Secretary has been in the Home Office, this column should be blank. The past several weeks have been nothing but a series of meetings, one after another both within the Metropolitan Washington area and elsewhere.

As previously reported, the Executive Secretary went to New York for a meeting of the advisory board of New York University's Research and Training Center for the Deaf. He remained in that city long enough to speak to the students who are enrolled under that training program as well as to meet with the public relations director of Holt, Rinehart and Winston, the publishers of "In This Sign." Leaving New York, he turned up at Morganton, North Carolina, as a guest lecturer at the North Carolina School for the Deaf. This lecture series, by the way, appears to be an excellent idea since it introduces the school staff to persons heavily involved not only in education of the deaf but related disciplines, and by so doing helps bring a more realistic perspective to the staff with respect to its educational objectives. With such guest lecturers as Boyce Williams, Ray Jones, Doin Hicks, Kenneth Mangan, George Fellendorf, George Kahdy and McCay Vernon any school staff cannot help but benefit from this exposure. Superintendent Henderson certainly should be congratulated on such an innovative program and we will look forward to seeing if it will catch on elsewhere.

The following evening there was a speech to the Carolinas Chapter of the Gallaudet College Alumni Association.

Returning to Washington, the Executive Secretary made a quick trip to Detroit at the request of the Michigan Association of the Deaf and then back to Washington where a telephone lecture was scheduled for students at the Leadership Training Program at San Fernando Valley State College, via telephone. Then a meeting with a representative of WMAL-TV, a local television station, which was initiated by Dr. Donald Torr, director of audiovisuals at Gallaudet College. WMAL-TV will take the lead in establishing a more comprehensive program of captioning for hearing impaired persons which in turn will lead to a model which other TV stations may follow. Between times, we continued our battle with indirect costs and are very pleased to announce that the established rate for the 1969-70 fiscal year has been set at 50% of salaries and wages. While this is not quite as good as we had hoped for, it is much more equitable and the association has every reason to be grateful to Mr. Owen Galaher, HEW representative, who was more than helpful in explaining the restrictions governing such procedures and pointing out all alternatives that were available under the law. It was Mr. Galaher who suggested the present method of determining indirect costs. Our provisional rate for 1970-71 will also be 50% but this will have to be adjusted at the end of the current fiscal year depending on our actual expenses and those of the grants.

Perhaps the most exciting occurrence in the interval is the acquisition of our dream. People over 40 will remember that the objective of the NAD of securing a home of our own started many, many years ago. In fact, according to records in the

Home Office, the first stock contribution to the association was made in 1930. But like the Census, 40 years had to elapse before we could achieve that dream. As this is being written, the Executive Board of the National Association of the Deaf has approved the purchase of a 21,500 square foot office building at 814 Thayer Avenue, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910. This building is just three blocks from our present quarters, one block off Georgia Avenue, which is the main thoroughfare in Silver Spring, and about five or six blocks from the District of Columbia boundary.

Cost of the facility is \$640,000. We are required to make a down payment of \$60,000 and assume a first trust of \$415,000 plus a second trust of \$165,000. However, by agreement with the owner, if we are able to put up \$150,000, he will cut \$25,000 from the price. The Home Office Notes column may not be the appropriate place for an appeal for contributions, but we have to start somewhere and time is short. All our readers are aware that contributions to the NAD are tax deductible. All our readers, we hope are also aware that the administration of the NAD has refrained from soliciting contributions for the Home Office facility because we felt people were tired of promises, and promised ourselves that when and if we ever were to appeal for funds for a Home Office it would be when we actually had such a building. That time has come. The NAD has signed a contract to purchase this building, a building that every deaf American could be proud to own a share in. Accordingly we solicit your support. We must raise \$90,000 by August 1, 1971. If we can do this, we will save \$25,000. But whether we reach our goal or not, we have a building.

As this is being written, it is expected that we shall take possession of the building in October or November when the occupants on the third floor will move into their own building and the Home Office will occupy the vacated premises. With 7000 square feet on that floor we will again double our floor space and be able to bring back all of the equipment and supplies that are now scattered all over the city, in basements, in borrowed space, etc. A complete story including financing details, a copy of the contract to purchase the building, etc., appears elsewhere in this issue. We believe that the deaf people, and the friends of deaf people everywhere will not let us down. Contributors will be listed in THE DEAF AMERICAN each month showing just how far we have come toward achieving our goal and we shall conduct a continuing campaign, even past the deadline until we are at least able to retire the second trust. Income from the building will be more than adequate to meet first trust payments and operating costs.

In other activities we are pleased to report that we have received approval of a two-year continuation of the grant for the Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf. The Census, of course, will continue through 1973 although we had a bit of difficulty this year because we failed to receive an anticipated supplement to the 1970-71 grant. Failure to receive this supplement has made it necessary to reduce staff for this project, shift some of the employees assigned to the Census and at least one left the staff entirely. We lost Miss Elaine Hersh, who accepted a position at Gallaudet College. Willis Mann has been shifted to position of staff assistant for the NAD. Mrs. Edythe Denning is now on the NAD payroll as is Mrs. Terry Swegel. Still on the Census staff are Marcus Delk, Mrs. Janet Barber, Mrs. Glenda Ennis, Miss Delores Bushong and Miss Christine Hiller. This situation will be reassessed in June when the new grant period for the Census starts.

Speaking of the Census—have YOU returned your questionnaire? If you have received more than one, have you returned the extras after checking the box marked "Extra" on them? Prompt return of all questionnaires not only insures that we have the kind of response that will prove conclusively to our government that deaf people can and will do what is needed to help themselves when they have a chance but it also means that we can save a considerable amount of money and thus also help us in the future by showing that programs to assist the deaf are not only workable but also much more economical than one would expect.

In other areas, Mrs. Joanne Greenberg was in town and we had the pleasure of meeting her. We have also been informed that there is a good possibility that "In This Sign" will appear in paperback form in the fall as well as the delighted news that Mrs. Greenberg won the Christopher Award for the book. We look forward to the sale of movie rights as well.

All is not rosy, however, and it is our painful duty to report that Dr. David Peikoff, who joined the NAD staff recently as principal investigator for the project on "Utilization of International Research Through the World Congress of the WFD," suffered a stroke February 16 and at this writing is considerably improved but still unable to return to his duties. Mr. Mann has been assigned this responsibility pending Dave's return. We still have to bid for the Congress in Paris this summer and unless we win that bid there will be no Congress project. The Congress project, of course, brings to mind our tour in connection with this. It is interesting to note that there will be not one but three international meetings involving deafness this summer, all scheduled so that American visitors (as well as others) can take in at least part of them all if they so desire. In addition to the Paris meeting, there is a special education meeting in Sweden, and an ecumenical meeting in Switzerland. Details on these meetings are available at the Home Office while details regarding the NAD tours may be had by contacting Herb Schreiber of Herbtours which is handling the touring part for the association.

People who went on the 1967 NAD tour, I am sure, will agree that we all had fun as well as a marvelous educational experience. You can, too, so don't miss this opportunity. This is especially desirable at this time because if the United States gets the 1975 bid, there will not be another chance to meet these people overseas until 1979 and 1979 is a long way off.

Pan American Airlines stewardesses are actively participating in Mrs. Patricia Nixon's COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAM. The stewardess group, called Pan Am Volunteers, are promoting the use of International Sign Language and are also selling a booklet of signs used by Pan American stewardesses. Stewardesses who know signs wear a pin which has two hands engraved in gold and silver.

On their time off, stewardesses attend sign language classes and also volunteer their time to talk to groups of children about experiences around the world. Martje Binkley, coordinator of the volunteer program, and Jill Pastor, a former stewardess, say children love to hear about children in other lands and some are learning signs. They hope that by teaching children signs now, when these children are old enough to travel, they will be able to go anywhere in the world and communicate in sign language.

International Sign Language booklets may be obtained from the Ranier Travel Service, Norton Building, Seattle, Washington, and Evergreen Travel Service, 19429-44th Avenue, West, Lynwood, Washington 98036. Profit from the sale of these booklets goes to help the handicapped. Any organization which helps the handicapped can buy the booklets at cost from the agencies just mentioned. The stewardesses are hoping many organizations will be interested.

Classes in International Sign Language are held at the Sherwood Inn and the Hyatt House in Seattle. Classes at the Hyatt House are on the first and third Monday of each month, while those at the Sherwood Inn are held on the second and fourth Thursday of each month. Hopefully, classes can be set up in other cities sometime in the future. For more information, call any Pan Am Volunteer at (206) CH 3-3400.

Convention Listings

For the third straight issue we are running a list of state association conventions. This list is far from complete, but the fault is not ours. We have inserted all information made available through the National Association of the Deaf's Home Office and gleaned from state association newsletters and other publications. All too many states fail to publicize their conventions—either by advertising or submitting bare details for our listings.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF THE DEAF

Affiliated Member Organizations

Talladega Club of the Deaf	Alabama
Phoenix Association of the Deaf, Inc.	Arizona
Silent Athletic Club of Denver	Colorado
Connecticut Association of the Deaf	Connecticut
Hartford Club of the Deaf, Inc.	Connecticut
Block G. Lettermen's Club	District of Columbia
Capital City Association of the Deaf	District of Columbia
Southtown Club of the Deaf	Illinois
Cedarloo Club of the Deaf	Iowa
Deaf and Hard of Hearing Counseling Service, Inc.	Kansas
Wichita Association of the Deaf	Kansas
Quincy Deaf Club, Inc.	Massachusetts
Michigan Association for Better Hearing	Michigan
Flint Association of the Deaf, Inc.	Michigan
Motor City Association of the Deaf	Michigan
Gulf Coast Silent Club	Mississippi
Roundtable Representatives of Community Center	Missouri
Great Falls Public Library	Montana
Omaha Club of the Deaf	Nebraska
Staten Island Club of Deaf	New York
Rochester Recreation Club for the Deaf, Inc.	New York
New York Society for the Deaf	New York
Union League of the Deaf, Inc.	New York
Toledo Deaf Club	Ohio
Puget Sound Association of Deaf	Oregon
Beaver Valley Association of the Deaf	Pennsylvania
Pittsburgh Association of the Deaf	Pennsylvania
Reading Association of the Deaf	Pennsylvania
York Association of the Deaf	Pennsylvania
Providence Club for the Deaf	Rhode Island
Rhode Island Association of the Deaf	Rhode Island
Greater Greenville Silents Club	South Carolina
Bill Rice Ranch	Tennessee
Houston Association of the Deaf	Texas
Austin Club for the Deaf	Texas
Richmond Club of the Deaf	Virginia
Madison Association of the Deaf	Wisconsin
Vancouver Association of the Deaf	Canada

Affiliation dues for organizations other than state associations are \$10.00 or more per year. Send remittances to the NAD Home Office.

National Association Of The Deaf

New Members

Edward Kilcullen, Maryland
 Robert McDonald, Maryland
 Pearce Transport, Canada
 Maude French, Massachusetts
 Mr. and Mrs. Robert Everhart, Maryland
 LeRoy R. Rice, California
 Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Teta, Virginia
 Stephen Quigley, Illinois
 Arthur Berthold, District of Columbia
 Charles D. Sullivan, Oregon
 Frank G. Bowe, Maryland
 Narcissa W. Eden, Oregon
 Rev. Brian Dwyer, Canada
 Esperanza C. Latimer, New Mexico
 Mr. and Mrs. Sam Langerman, Maryland

Mr. and Mrs. David Pennington, Maryland
 Mr. and Mrs. Louis Schreiber, Maryland
 Mr. and Mrs. Moe Marcus, Maryland
 Mr. and Mrs. John Greenleaf, Maryland
 Arthur Baker, New Hampshire
 Mr. and Mrs. James McVernon, Maryland
 Ray L. McKeever, California
 Theodore Supalla, Oregon
 Mr. and Mrs. James M. Lindsay, Maryland
 Alan Zamochnick, New York
 Mary F. Wolfe, Maryland
 Mr. and Mrs. Wayne Sinclair, Maryland

National Association Of The Deaf Contributions

General Contributions

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Crow	\$ 10.00
Seymour Gross	100.00
Frank Hutchinson	5.00
Robert De Venny	10.00
LeRoy Rice	5.00
Charles Thompson Hall	50.00
Dr. Jerome Schein	50.00
Matilda Gillespie	1.00
L. E. Reynolds	3.00
Ann L. Siebert	2.00
J. Craig Egerton	6.00
Lewis Cantwell	5.00

In Memory of Roger Daughtery

Dr. and Mrs. Rea K. Whiteman	\$ 25.00
Mr. and Mrs. Chester H. Phillips	5.00
Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Helmick	5.00
Mrs. Marie Phillips	5.00
Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Marsteller	5.00
Mrs. T. W. Morris and Mr. and Mrs. Edward Lean	6.00
Mr. and Mrs. Robert Leech	100.00
Mrs. Lee Vernon, Mrs. Terry Hershberger, Mrs. Stephen Franke, Mrs. William Veith, Mrs. Bryon Snook, Mrs. Max Williamson, Mrs. Wayne Hartig	25.00
Mr. and Mrs. James Sullivan	10.00
Bob and Alva White	15.00
The Staff of Pennington School	20.00
Evansville Council for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing, Inc.	10.00
Mr. and Mrs. William Lean, Jr.	10.00
Margery V. Pearce	10.00
Frank and Patricia Priest	15.00
Mrs. Ruby Rader	12.00
James H. Muehlbauer	5.00
George A. Reid, Jr.	10.00
Anaconda Sales Company	25.00
79 New Street Restaurant, Inc.	25.00
Harold W. Grant	60.00
Thomas D. Neale	20.00
James H. Flynn	70.00
F. W. Pennington School PTA	5.00

In Memory of Todd Griffing

Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Griffing	\$ 10.00
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In Memory of Louis B. Thomas

Dr. Joseph Balawski and coworkers	\$100.00
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In Memory of Mrs. Uriel C. Jones

Mr. and Mrs. Al Pimentel	\$ 10.00
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In Memory of Lawrence Yolles

Mrs. S. Ettinger	\$ 25.00
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Building Fund

Harmon Menkis	\$ 5.00
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G. Dewey Coats Fund

Bruce Herzig	\$ 50.00
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In Memory of Rose Lankenau

Lois Gillespie	\$ 5.00
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In Memory of Dr. Petra F. Howard

Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Allen	\$ 10.00
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The DEAF American

"The National Magazine
For All The Deaf"
\$4.00 PER YEAR

Editor's Note: Albert T. Pimentel announced on March 18, 1971, his forthcoming resignation as executive director of the Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf to accept a new position at Gallaudet College. A new RID director will be selected to begin work on July 1, 1971. The announcement of the job opening is printed below:

Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf

Executive Director

Job Description

General Duties

Under the general direction of the Board of Directors of the Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf and within established policies the executive director is responsible for administering the affairs of the Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf.

The executive director is expected to continue specific program already initiated in the area of interpreting for deaf persons, among which are the recruitment of interpreting personnel, consultation on state chapter activities, and dissemination of information concerning the Registry and its objectives. He will be expected to develop further plans for training interpreters, and for evaluation and certification. He will be responsible for extending plans for the effective utilization of the services of the Registry by deaf persons throughout the country.

The executive director employs staff and coordinates their activities in the interests of advancing the RID objectives.

He promotes and maintains cooperative relationships with other organizations devoted to the welfare of deaf persons.

He is responsible for facilitating the work of the Board of Directors and for carrying out a program approved by the Board.

Qualifications

The executive director should have a thorough understanding of deafness and deaf people, as evidenced by a strong background in working with the deaf community; he should have at least a master's degree in education, sociology or related fields although a bachelor's degree and/or equivalent experience with the deaf may be acceptable, and he should be knowledgeable of all communication methods used by deaf persons.

He should have proven leadership ability and a demonstrated

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF THE DEAF Consolidated Monthly Financial Report February 1971

National Association of the Deaf	
Affiliation	\$ 30.00
Captioned Films	346.00
Contributions	306.00
Indirect costs for grants	7,358.03
Inventory	7.25
Membership dues	633.50
Publications	
"Basic Course in Communications"	\$4,179.77
Fant	405.69
Riekehof	143.74
Watson	110.00
"Dictionary of Idioms"	70.00
Others	592.46
Total	\$5,501.66
Reimbursements	1,863.00
Jr. NAD	184.00
Re-deposit	76.02
Adult Education Program	285.00
Total	\$16,590.46

Deaf American	
Advertising	\$ 250.68
Bound Volumes	5.00
Deaf American subscriptions	1,020.10
NAD subscriptions	204.00
Single copies	3.50
Total	\$ 1,483.28

Total	\$40,000.00
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National Association of the Deaf	
Advertising	\$ 112.50
Captioned Films	112.71
Deaf American (membership)	204.00
Executive Secretary's expenses	23.53
Executive Secretary's salary	1,538.00
F.I.C.A.	197.65
Insurance	42.77
Inventory	594.00
Miscellaneous	368.39
Payroll	1,734.06
Postage	308.46
Printing	1,842.02
Professional services	5.00
Publications	8.00
Rent	1,475.00
Repair and maintenance	70.00
Services rendered	2,241.47
Supplies	461.42
Telephone	33.00
Travel	183.00
Returned checks	4.00
President's expenses	50.00
Jr. NAD	197.35
Total	\$12,076.33

Deaf American	
Commissions	\$.75
F.I.C.A.	15.60
Freight	31.44
Miscellaneous	5.70
Payroll	300.00
Postage	
Home Office	\$42.86
2nd class	25.00
Total	67.86
Printing	1,713.31
Rent	10.00
Supplies	1.81
Telephone	11.12
Travel	7.40
Professional service	12.50
Total	\$ 2,177.49

Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf	
Personnel	
F.I.C.A.	\$ 136.64
Insurance	55.61
Salary	2,825.50
Total	3,017.75
Postage	17.72
Supplies	49.00
Travel	248.00
Indirect costs	691.49
Per diem	125.00
Total	\$ 4,148.96

Communicative Skills Program

Personnel	
Salaries	\$2,588.54
F.I.C.A.	133.51
Benefits	22.20
Total	\$2,744.25
Professional Services	
Interpreters	100.00
Total	100.00
Travel	
Director	653.60
Advisory Board	2,874.08
Total	3,527.68
Per Diem	
Director	417.25
Advisory Board	1,125.00
Other	93.75
Total	1,636.00
Other	
Supplies	9.50
Comm./Shipping	16.26
Administrative Costs	800.00
Total	825.76
Indirect Costs	706.70
Total	\$ 9,540.39

National Census of the Deaf

Employe benefits	
Insurance	\$ 79.35
F.I.C.A.	341.99
Total	\$ 421.34
Payroll	6,234.05
Postage	12,926.78
Printing	90.03
Professional services	
Consultants	\$ 500.00
Data processing	9,350.62
Total	9,850.62
Supplies	97.38
Telephone	2.20
Travel	176.80
Indirect costs	5,959.84
Total	\$35,759.04
Total Grand Expenses	\$49,448.39



record of successful accomplishments. He should have had successful management experience or organizational work.

He should be willing to undertake extensive travel.

Salary

Open

Applicants for the position should forward a resume by April 30, 1971, to:

Mr. Ralph Neesam, President
Registry of Interpreters for
the the Deaf
905 Bonifant Street
Silver Spring, Maryland 20910

JERRY FAIL 'KNIGHTED'—In a ceremony at the Los Angeles Club of the Deaf the evening of February 20, Jerry Fail received the National Association of the Deaf's "Knights of the Flying Fingers" award with Lil Skinner, NAD Board Member, making the presentation. Lil had accepted the award in Jerry's behalf at the NAD Convention in Minneapolis last July and had spent the past six months attempting to lure her to some large gathering so that the presentation could be made with appropriate "pomp and circumstance" . . . finally enlisting the aid of Velma and West Wilson who saw to it that Jerry appeared on the 20th. The "KFF" Award is for outstanding service to the deaf and is recognized as being the most cherished award one could receive for such service. Only five were awarded at the Minneapolis Convention. Other recipients were Robert Lindsey, Douglas Burke, Robert Herbold and Gary Olsen. Jerry was visibly shaken at receiving such an honor and, hugging it close, managed to say in fearful response: "Down the years I have been the recipient of many honors but this one leaves me overwhelmed . . . I am profoundly grateful . . . this beautiful award from the NAD is a treasure!" Friends and wellwishers gathered around for a closer view of the award and many would like to know more about the KFF awards . . . when and how such began and the names of those who have received such awards.—J. W. Wilson.

1971 State Association Conventions

State	President	Date	Place	State	President	Date	Place
ALA.	Robert Cunningham	June 17-19	Thomas Jefferson, Birmingham	MONT.	Fred Bass	June 18-20	Rainbow Hotel Great Falls
ARK.	Thomas R. Walker	July 2-4	Coachmen's Inn Little Rock	NEBR.	Delbert Bold		Grand Island
CALIF.	Kyle Workman		Riverside	N.J.	Edgar Bloom, Jr.	June 25-27	Mariott, Saddle Brook
COLO.	Leonard R. Faucett, Jr.	June 11-13	Estes Park	N.D.	Philip Frelich	June 11-13	Devils Lake
EMPIRE STATE (N. Y.)	Mrs. Alice Beardsley	Sept. 1-4	Hotel New York New York City	OHIO	Dick Petkovich	June 17-19	Mayflower Hotel Akron
FLA.	Lawrence Leitson	June 23-26	Orlando	OKLA.		July 9-11	Tulsa
IDAHO	Robert James			OREGON		1971	Salem
IND.	Gale F. Walker	June 18-19	Sheraton Motor Inn, Indianapolis	PA.			
KAN.	Wilbur J. Ruge	July 9-11	Glenwood Manor Motor Inn, Overland	R.I.			
LA.	Medford W. Magill	June 3-4	Fountainbleau Hotel, New Orleans	S.C.	Franklin D. Jacques		Charleston
MD.	William E. Stevens	Sept. 10-12	Sea Scape Motel, Ocean City	TENN.	Robert S. Lawson	August 5-7	Andrew Johnson Hotel, Knoxville
MINN.	Frances R. Crowe	June 18-20	Faribault	TEX.	Carl D. Brininstool	June 11-13	Dallas
MISS.	Archie Glenn Kuyrkendall	July 15-17	Jackson	UTAH	Dennis R. Platt		Ogden
MO.	Edgar F. Templeton	June 11-13	Elms Motor Hotel, Excelsior Springs	VA.	Mrs. Bernard W. Moore	July 22-24	Hotel Roanoke, Roanoke
				WASH.	Luther Sandberg	June 24-27	Chinook Motel & Tower Yakima
				W. VA.			
				WIS.	Robert L. Pagel	June 17-19	Hotel Northland, Green Bay



PAN AM STEWARDESSES TAKE LESSONS IN SIGN LANGUAGE—Pictured here (left to right) are Seattle-based Pan American stewardesses Janet Nelson, Sandy Neff, Betty Eimers, Brenda Mafendaire, Dorothy Simpson and Pauline Spaulding being taught signs by Trotter Cowan, (only man in picture) as part of project to broaden travel communication. The stewardesses are taught a basic 100-word vocabulary oriented toward air travel which can be used with non-English speaking passengers in the air. Small booklets containing these basic signs and the appropriate vocabulary (German, Japanese, etc.) are provided so the traveler can both make his wishes known to the stewardess and understand what she wishes of him such as "fasten seat belt," "no smoking," etc.

Deaf Skiers Workshop To Be Held May 8

The annual workshop of the Eastern (USEASA) Deaf Skiers Committee, sponsored by the hearing ski organization of the United States Eastern Amateur Ski Association, will be held at the USEASA's annual convention in Kiamesha Lake, New York, Saturday morning, May 8. The resort known as the Concord is located about 25 miles from Newburgh, New York, via Rt. 17K and 17 from the New York Thruway.

Purpose of the workshop is to promote ski programs for the deaf in the East and help deaf skiers to enjoy skiing in the next winter season. Topics to be discussed: 1) The Junior deaf skiers program; 2) advantages and disadvantages

of raising funds to support the 1971 USA Deaf Ski Team during the 1970-71 winter season; 3) USEASA membership program for the deaf; 4) the East's forthcoming sponsorship of the 1972 U.S. Deaf Skiers Association convention in North Conway, New Hampshire, and programs; 5) election of the trustees for the Junior Deaf Skiers Development Fund and other funds.

All deaf skiers and non-skiers are welcome at the workshop. For more details, write to Simon J. Carmel, Chairman; USEASA Deaf Skiers Committee; 10500 Rockville Pike, Apt. 405; Rockville, Maryland 20852.

Utah Deaf People Get News Interpreter

KCPX Channel 4, Salt Lake City, Utah, surprised its viewers with an interpreter for the deaf on Monday, March 15.

The 8:50 a.m. show features Ed Yeates relating the news, with Mrs. Beth Ann Stewart, counselor aide from the section of Services to the Deaf, Division of Adult Education and Training. Utah State Board of Education, interpreting.

The weekday show has gathered an "instant audience" of deaf people, and mail response to the television station has been quite gratifying.

It so happened that a serious accident involving a pileup of 15 cars, completely blocking the major freeway through Salt Lake City, was reported on this show during the first week, and a deaf viewer picked up the warning from the state highway patrol to "stay off the icy freeways" and she did although she had planned a trip for that particular time of the morning! So the program has already paid off for at least one person!

(Editor's note: Will readers please cite other instances of such helpful television programs?)

SUBSCRIPTION COMPLAINTS

Complaints regarding subscriptions to THE DEAF AMERICAN should be sent to Robert F. Lindsey, Circulation Manager, THE DEAF AMERICAN, P. O. Box 1127, Washington, D. C. 20013. Remittances for subscriptions should be sent to THE DEAF AMERICAN, National Association of the Deaf, 905 Bonifant Street, Silver Spring, Md. 20910.



KEYNOTE SPEAKER—Dr. Louis Cooper was the keynote speaker at the Fourth Forum of the Council of Organizations Serving the Deaf held in Atlantic City, March 3-5, 1971. Interpreting for him is Mrs. Agnes Forel of Detroit.



OVERVIEW OF MEDICAL ASPECTS—Dr. Hilde Schlesinger of San Francisco was one of the topic speakers at the Fourth Forum of the COSD. Her interpreter is Pastor Daniel H. Pokorny.

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Chapter #26

JULY 11-17, 1971

22nd Annual Convention

EUROPE/SCANDINAVIA

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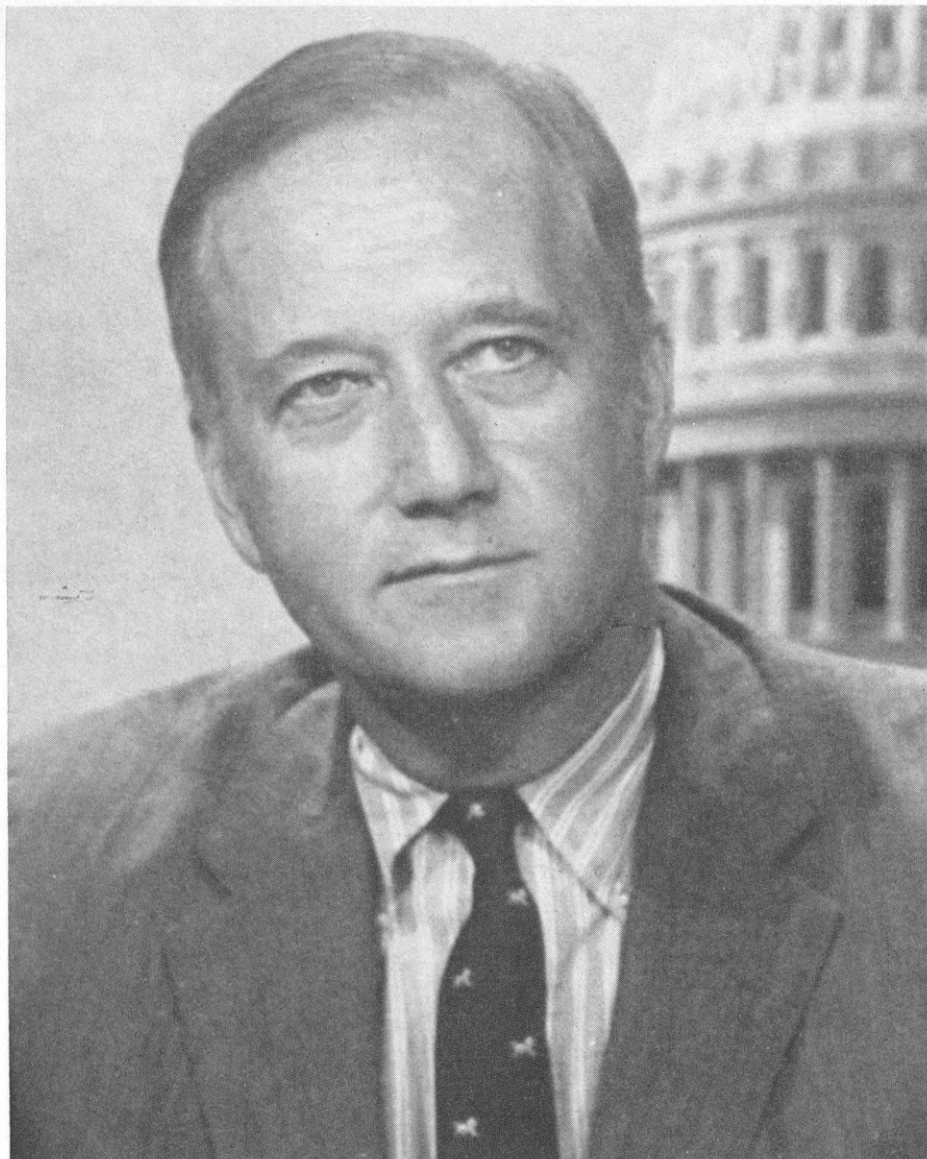
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Senator Charles McC. Mathias, Jr.

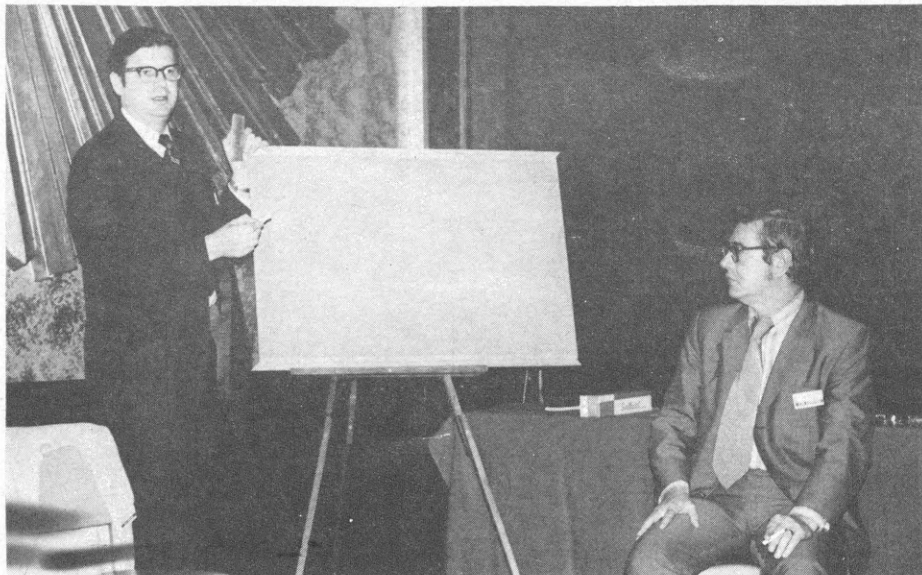
Senator Charles McC. Mathias, Jr., New COSD Board Member-At-Large, Has Close Maryland School Ties

Senator Charles McC, Mathias, Jr., U. S. Senator from Maryland, was elected to the board of directors of the Council of Organizations Serving the Deaf, as a member-at-large. This very significant event took place at the annual meeting of the COSD Board, March 5-6, 1971, in Atlantic City, N. J.

Senator Mathias is well-known to the deaf community in the Maryland-D. C. area because of his unusual interest in the problems and progress of deaf people and because of his willingness to work with them. Senator Mathias is viewed by his many deaf friends as one of the few men in high places in the Federal government who is willing to take the time and the effort to sit down with representatives of the deaf community and share their concerns and aspirations on a first-hand basis.

This involvement with the deaf is by no means a passing thing. In fact, the Senator's family has been involved with the Maryland School for the Deaf for four generations and 101 years. Senator Mathias' great-grandfather, Charles E. Trail, was appointed to the Board of Visitors of the Maryland School for the Deaf in 1870. This was the first board of visitors to serve the Maryland School and Mr. Trail was an active member of this board until his death in 1909. Two years later his son, Charles B. Trail, was appointed to the board of visitors and served until 1914. This second family member of the Board of Visitors of the Maryland School for the Deaf was the Senator's grandfather. The Senator's father, Charles McC. Mathias, Sr., was appointed to the board of visitors of the Maryland School for the Deaf in 1920 and served until his death in August 1967. (The Senator's mother was the daughter of Charles B. Trail.)

Mr. Mathias, Sr., was vitally interested in the affairs of the Maryland School for



DISCUSSION GROUP—Following introduction of main topics of "The Medical Aspects of Deafness," participants followed up in small discussion groups. This particular group was led by Mervin D. Garretson. At the blackboard is Dr. R. J. Ruben, who spoke on "Prevention" prior to the group session.

the Deaf and for many years served as chairman of the executive committee of the board. He was an inspiration to all who knew him and a guiding force in the affairs of the board and the school itself. This same quality and this same level of interest are very strongly reflected in the activities of Senator Mathias.

Shortly after the death of Senator Mathias' father in 1967, his wife, Mrs. Ann Bradford Mathias, was appointed to the board of visitors. Mrs. Mathias is an active and enthusiastic member of the executive committee of the Board of Visitors of the Maryland School for the Deaf.

The COSD Board is indeed fortunate to have such a distinguished and dedicated member as Senator Charles McC. Mathias, Jr.

* * *

Officers of the Council of Organizations Serving the Deaf elected at the 1971 Annual Meeting: David M. Denton, president-elect; Robert Lauritsen, vice president; Jess M. Smith, secretary; Donald Peterson, treasurer (re-elected); Joseph Youngs, Jr., and Al Van Nevel, members of the executive committee; Senator Mathias, Mervin D. Garretson and Dr. Thomas Mayes (re-elected), board members-at-large. President Emil Ladner's term runs through the 1973 Annual Meeting.

The COSD Board approved Memphis as the site of Fifth Forum in 1972. Dates are March 1-3. Site will be the Rivermont Holiday Inn. Mr. Garretson will serve as Forum chairman, with the theme to be "Education of the Deaf."



GERMAN LECTURER—Dr. Armin Lowe of Heidelberg, Germany, right, lectured on "The Early Education of the Hearing Impaired in Germany" at a Gallaudet College Graduate School Colloquium in February. Greeting him are Colloquium Committee Chairman Susanna Baltzer, associate professor of education and director of the College Preschool, and William F. Aiello, Colloquium committee member and a graduate student in audiology. On a lecture tour of the United States sponsored by the Alexander Graham Bell Association for the Deaf, Dr. Lowe will return to Germany in early April. He is a professor at the Institute for Training of Teachers for Hearing, Speech and Visually Handicapped Children, affiliated with Heidelberg University. (Gallaudet College photo)

Church Directory

Assemblies of God

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Sunday School, 9:45 a.m.; Sunday service,

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Carol Vetter, Pastor for the Deaf

Baptist

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Sign Language Cl ss, Sundays, 5:00 p.m.

Worship and serve with us at

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH

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Sunday: Sunday School 9:30 a.m.; Morning

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Evening worship 7:00 p.m.

A Full Church Program for the Deaf

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Riverside, California

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Evening Worship, 7:00 p.m.

Wednesday: Midweek Services, 7:00 p.m.

Interpreters for all ages for all church

activities.

Dr. Walter A. Pegg, Minister, 689-5700

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prayer service, 7:30. Interpreters, Freeda and

Al Vollmer, J. Bowen, F. and G. Ford, Austin

Fugate. A full church program for the deaf.

Rev. Clyde Bowen, minister, 268-4095.

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Marshall G. Mines, pastor

National Congress of Jewish Deaf

Alexander Fleishman, President
9102 Edmonston Court, Greenbelt, Md. 20770

Ben Estrin, Secretary-Treasurer
2305 Georgian Way, Wheaton, Md. 20902

* * *

Information re: local activities, write to
BOSTON H.A.D., c/o Mrs. Frieda Lofchie
36 Byron Rd., Chestnut Hill, Mass. 02167

BROOKLYN H.S.D., c/o Barry Rothman
35-45 79th St., Jackson Heights, N.Y. 11372

CHICAGO H.A.D., c/o Mrs. Diane Spanjer
7801 E. Praine Road, Skokie, Illinois 60076

CLEVELAND H.A.D., c/o Mrs. Elaine Katz
2779 Pease Dr., Rocky River, Ohio 44116

HILLEL CLUB OF GALLAUDET COLLEGE
Washington, D. C. 20002

LOS ANGELES H.A.D.,
c/o Mrs. Elaine Fromberg
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90046

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21209

NEW YORK H.A.D., c/o Curtis Robbins
2100 Linwood Ave., Fort Lee, N.J. 07024

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Prayer Meetings: As announced.
All are welcome regardless of faith.

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New York 11215 or phone Area code 212-768-
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 Rosemary Nikolus, secretary

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